The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

The Gigantic Struggle on the Rapidan and the Po.

Comprehensive and Authentic Account.

The Strategy, Fighting, Gains and Losses.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY, MAY 5.

TODD'S TAVERN, Va., Sunday, May 8, 1864.

The details of the wonderful three days' battle of the Wilderness, which closed last night just as the blood-red sun went down behind the margin of the Rapidan, will have given you some idea of the labyrinth of action through which its course ran, and the maze of tactics out of which it was evolved; but the battle of the Wilderness must remain, for the present, undescribed, for the reason that it is really indescribable. I remember a pregnant observation of Gen. ROSECRANS, that with us war is only "bushwhacking on a large scale." Now, if this is true of the kind of ground on which many of our battles have been fought, the analogy holds still more forcibly in the wild, tangled pine woods in whose thickets and along whose margins the prodigious Indian fight of Thursday, Friday and Saturday raged.

No man can claim that he saw this battle, and although undoubtedly it had a line and formation of its own, it would puzzle even the Commanding General to lay it down on the map. There is something horrible and yet fascinating in the mystery shrouding this strangest of battles ever fought—a battle which no man could see—and whose progress could only be followed by the ear. It is, beyond a doubt, the first time in the history of war, that two great armies have met, each with at least two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and yet placed in such circumstances as to make this vast enginery totally useless. Not a score of pieces were called into play in the whole affair, and I may mention it as a fact strikingly illustrative of this battle, that out of the three thousand wounded in the hospitals of HANCOCK's command alone, not one of the wounds is a *shell* wound. In like manner our cavalry has been totally useless, *as* cavalry. In all their engagements the men have been compelled to dismount and fight on foot, and the horse, except for locomotion, has been a hindrance rather than a help. In such circumstances, in the utter impossibility of manœuvering or effecting any grand combination, the difficulty of generalship is enormously increased. It will also be inferred, from the circumstances in which the battle of the Wilderness was fought, that it was quite impossible for it to be decisive in its results. The combat lasted three days, but it might have been prolonged a fortnight longer and still have left the isseu undecided. Now that it is ended by the withdrawal of the enemy, though we are hardly justified in calling the result a *victory* in the positive sense of the word, yet, if it be considered that the enemy was signally foiled in the purpose with which he sought battle in the Wilderness, that he was compelled to fall back, discomfited, and that we are in vigorous pursuit, under circumstances that give us the shorter line of advance on Richmond, even the most cautious and skeptical will admit the gross and scope of the action to be a most substantial advantage to our arms.

When GRANT, on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, threw his army across the Rapidan at Germannaand Ely's Fords, and the labor of a twelvemonth brought to nought. The chief consideration that the enemy's fortified position was turned, prompted the flanking movement on the enemy's right rather than on his left, was, doubtless, that a successful movement by the former direction would uncover for us water communications by Aquia Creek and Urbana—an advantage not to be overlooked, and, indeed, indispensable in any protracted march toward Richmond. The disadvantage is, that the line of march southward from the points of crossing leads through a region in which no General would seek to fight a battle. I mean, of course, the "Wilderness," a wild tract of barren country, overspread with a thick growth of stunted pine, extending from Chancellorsville up to Mine Run. By changing front by the right, LEE had it in his power, using the Orange and Chancellorsville turnpike and the Orange and Chancellorsville plank-road, to strike us at right angles. The only escape would be to make our passage of the Rapidan a surprise—a conception which was very happily carried out. The march to the river having been made during the night of Wednesday, Thursday morning found the whoe army planted safely on the south side of the Rapidan, and well in hand. So complete indeed seems to have been the surprise, that even after the whole army had passed the river, our signal officers reported the rebels still busy on their works on the Rapidan.

But, of course, it was not long before LEE became fully aware of the situation, and he promptly changed front, and pushed out to strike us by the two roads already named, which, as you will observe, runs from west to east, and strike the road on which we must advance, (the Germanna and Chancellorsville plank-road,) precisely at right angles. This was a masterly movement, for it obliged GRANT to halt, form line of battle, and dispose his force in such a way as to cover the fords, by which all our teams were yet to pass, and which it was absolutely necessary to keep open in order to preserve our line of communication.

This, then, was how it came, strategically, that we were compelled to fight the battle of the Wilderness—an encounter which I am very sure both Gen. GRANT and Gen. MEADE would gladly have avoided, had it been possible to do so. This much credit at least is due to Gen. LEE, whose manœuvre was one of great boldness and rapidity. Whether Gen. LEE intended merely to delay our advance and gain time for the new combinations necessitated by our successful crossing of the Rapidan, or whether he chose this line as one on which to try the gage of a decisive battle, in the hope of defeating us in the same way as he did in the same region (Chancellorsville) at the same period of last year, is a question which I have no means of determining, although the desperate vigor of the three days' attack would give strong color to the probability of the latter design. And it must be confessed his advantages were great. He crowded us into a restricted triangle, densely wooded, with few roads, which we knew imperfectly, and with the whole of our vast trains yet to be brought over the river. On the other hand, the enemy knew the country; with fifty thousand men he could here do as much as we with a hundred thousand, and he had the strong line of Mine Run, six miles in his rear, to fall back upon in case of repulse. When I say that after three days' fight, in which he with desperate fury threw himself repeatedly against every point of our line—right, left and centre—in the hope of breaking through and rolling us up, he has been compelled to retire discomfited, the sum and substance of the story is told.

Thursday morning found WARREN's corps (the Fifth) at Old Wilderness tavern, on the Germanna and Chancellorsville plank-road, five miles south of the ford, and SEDGWICK in his rear, on the same road, and extending down to the river. HANCOCK's corps, on the same day, crossed the river at Ely's Ford, five or six miles further down the river, under orders to move to Shady Grove Church. BURNSIDE's corps was to remain behind for twenty-four hours at Culpepper, and then join the main column. The manœuvre of the enemy compelled Gen. MEADE to form line of battle north and south, and this was done about a mile west of the Germanna plank-road and parallel to it, SEDGWICK's corps forming the right and resting on the river at Germanna Ford, and WARREN joining his left. Finding the enemy was determined to make a stand here, the order to HANCOCK to move to Shady Grove Church was countermanded, and he was directed to diverge by what is called the "Brock road," swing round, come up and form the left of the line.

The disposition above given will have shown that there must be for a considerable time a great interval between our centre (WARREN) and our left (HANCOCK)—an interval which could only be filled by HANCOCK swinging round and connecting with WARREN. The attempts of the enemy were mainly directed to getting possession of the plank-road, and planting himself between the two halves of the army. In this he was completely foiled, for WARREN and SEDGWICK held the front firmly until HANCOCK in the afternoon arrived, and completed the line. This was not done without severe loss, especially on the part of WARREN, two of whose divisions, namely, those of WORDSWORTH and GRIFFIN, lost each a third of its numbers.

From Chancellorsville, where HANCOCK had bivouacked on Thursday night, he advanced to the intersection of Brock road and the Orange and Chancellorsville plank road, where he found GETTY's division of the Sixth Corps. Forming line of battle he attacked at 4 o'clock, and fought very severely until 8, engaging HILL's corps. The enemy held a strong position behind improvised breastworks and was already formed in line of battle, while HANCOCK had great difficulty in getting in as he was marching by the flank to mass, but he stoutly held his position at the cross-roads, from which all the efforts of the enemy could not drive him.

The engagements of Thursday were so far successful that they defeated the purpose of the enemy to advance up the Orange road and penetrate between HANCOCK and WARREN. It was, however, only by the utmost skill and vigor that this was effected, for had the rebels been able to penetrate a mile further they would have achieved their end.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY, MAY 6.

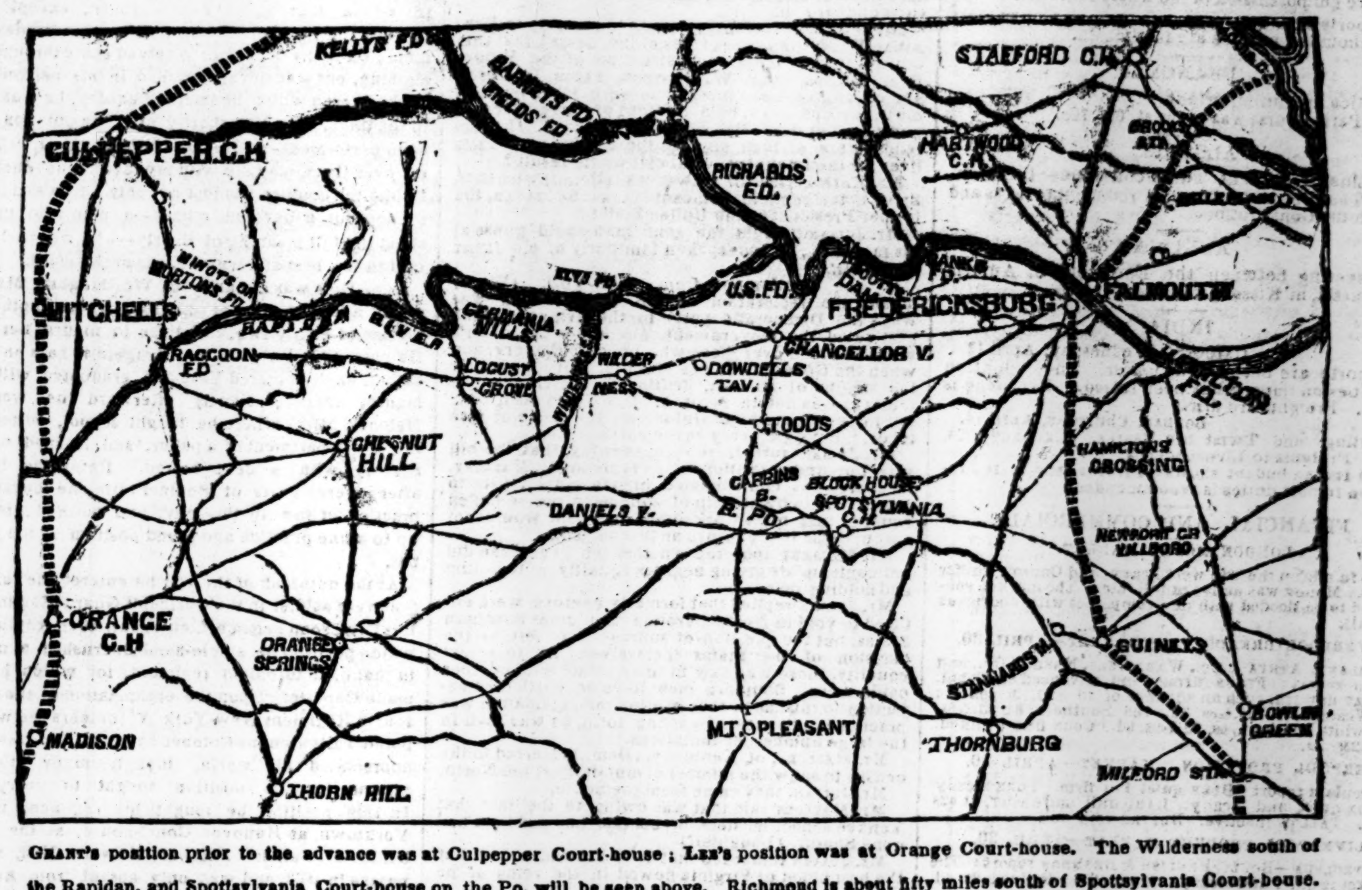
Unwilling to remain on the defensive, Gen. GRANT, on Thursday night, ordered a general attack along the whole line for 5 o'clock the next morning. BURNSIDE, who had been hitherto in reserve was ordered in, and HANCOCK, who, as was realized had a severe part to perform, was strengthened by four divisions taken from the Fifth and Sixth Corps, so that he now commanded nearly one-half the army.

Promptly at the hour the flame of battle burst forth all along the line, which, from SEDGWICK's right to HANCOCK's left, had an extent of about seven miles.

On the right SEDGWICK attacked, engaging EWELL, who, however, showed a strong front. The two divisions WARREN has left, namely, those of GRIFFIN and CRAWFORD, badly handled yesterday, content themselves with repulsing the rebel attack. WADSWORTH, connecting with HANCOCK's right, puts forth a desperate valor, leads in person several charges at the head of his division, has two horses shot under him, and is then himself shot in the head and left in the hands of the enemy, but whether dead or alive is not yet known. BURNSIDE, somewhat tardy, is only skirmishing as yet, and has had no serious business. HANCOCK, on the left, attacked promptly at 5 o'clock and gallantly drove the enemy about a mile and a half, taking the rebel line of rifle-pits and five colors. In their turn the rebels attack vigorously, and the ammunition of HANCOCK's men being exhausted, they are forced back to their original line at 11 o'clock. The enemy even turns the extreme left, formed by FRANK's brigade of BARLOW's division, which broke in considerable confusion down the road. This, however, was promptly repaired, and the enemy prevented from following up his advantage. After this all remained quiet with HANCOCK until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hitherto HANCOCK had met only the corps of HILL, but at 4 in the afternoon, LONGSTREET's corps, which had marched twenty-five miles to get into the fight, came up, and LEE prepared to hurl the main weight of his force, with a view of doubling up our left flank, and rolling us back on the enemy. The rebel attack was made at precisely 4½, and was made in four lines, the left on the plank road. It was marked by the greatest vigor, and succeeded in breaking our lines. Part of our breastworks got afire, and a portion of the Third and Fourth Divisions broke. GIBBON's division was, however, promptly formed in rear of the break. The brigade of CARROLL (who conducted himself with distinguished gallantry, and though shot through the arm, would not leave the field,) forming by the left; the brigade of BROOKS by the right. This was effectual in checking the rebel advance, and after forty-five minutes of most desperate fighting, the crisis had passed. The heroism and skill of HANCOCK, and the valor of his command had saved our army. Failing on the left, the rebels repeated their usual tactics by a night assault on our right, and they succeeded in rolling up the brigade of Gen. T. SEYMOUR, who was himself captured, but the break did not extend to the other portions of the line, and though some confusion was inseparable from a night assault, the rebels had gained nothing after all.

LOCALITIES OF THE LATE BATTLES ON THE RAPIDAN AND THE PO.



GRANT's position prior to the advance was at Culpepper Court-house; LEE's position was at Orange Court-house. The Wilderness south of the Rapidan, and Spottsylvania Court-house on the Po, will be seen above. Richmond is about fifty miles south of Spottsylvania Court-house.

The rebels expended their utmost strength in the battle of Friday, and failed to accomplish any decisive results. It was obvious that they were in very great strength, for they showed a full line along our whole front, extending beyond our right and overlapping our left.

SKIRMISHES OF SATURDAY, MAY 7.

It was, therefore, difficult on Friday night to say whether the enemy would resume the attack or retire. In case of the former alternative, a new and stronger line, considerably contracted, was selected on Friday evening. The attack, however, was not resumed in the morning, and reconnoissances and skirmishes made during the day along the whole line, though developing on the part of the enemy a strong skirmish line, left little doubt that the main portion of his army was retiring.

In this state of facts, Gen. GRANT formed the determination of throwing forward this army by a rapid night march toward Spottsylvania. Accordingly, a march of 15 miles was made during the night, and this morning finds the whole army massed at Todd's Tavern. We shall doubtless, to-day, feel forward toward Spottsylvania Court-house, where we shall probably find the enemy in position.

Although we have no reliable returns of our losses in the three days' fight, it is probable they will reach 15,000. The loss of the enemy cannot vary much from that figure, and we have taken 2,000 prisoners.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY, MAY 8.

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, Va.,
Monday, May 9—2 P. M.

I have this morning returned from our advanced line of battle, which lies within two and a half miles of Spottsylvania Court-house, the enemy confronting in force. Our army reached this position yesterday morning, WARREN's corps having the advance, and heavy fighting took place during the day. It was hoped that we could have reached Spottsylvania before the enemy would be able to make that point; but in the foot race which the two armies ran on Saturday night, from the battle ground of the Wilderness, the rebels beat us. LONGSTREET, it appears, started at 11 P. M. of Saturday; our advance left at 10 P. M. The two columns marched by parallel roads, but LONGSTREET's corps had time to arrive and form line of battle, and when our force was thrown out to feel the enemy this morning, he was found in position. Our first attack was made by BARTLETT's brigade of GRIFFIN's division, on the right of the road, with ROBINSON's division on his left. BARTLETT had been ordered by Gen. WARREN to attack in column, under the belief that only rebel cavalry would be found. Instead of this, however, he ran on the whole of LONGSTREET's corps, and his brigade, already reduced by the fearful losses of the three days' battle of the Wilderness, was frightfully cut up. One of his regiments, the First Michigan, went in a hundred strong and came out with but twenty-five, having lost three-fourths of its numbers in fifteen minutes. ROBINSON's division, which held the left, was also roughly handled, and broke in disorder. Seeing this, Gen. WARREN seized the division flag and rallied the men in person. Fresh troops were thrown in, and after fighting from 8 A. M. till 12 M., our troops had gained the object sought—an open space up to the woods in which the rebel line was formed. In this engagement Gen. ROBINSON was severely wounded in the leg, and will have to lose his limb.

At 6 P. M., two fresh divisions, namely, those of CRAWFORD, (Fifth Corps,) and GETTY, (Sixth Corps,) were thrown in, and after a severe engagement lasting for an hour and a half, CRAWFORD carried the rebel position, took their first line of breastworks and captured over a hundred prisoners. This ended the action of yesterday. For the numbers engaged, our losses were extremely severe, and will count up to 1,500.

This morning found our line established two and a half miles this side of Spottsylvania Court-house, and securely intrenched. LONGSTREET has also been strengthened by the arrival of EWELL's corps. The rebel line lies on a ridge a mile in front of the Court-house, and it will be a position somewhat difficult to carry, should it be decided to make a direct attack

It will be observed on the map that our present position carries us many miles south and in the rear of Fredericksburgh, whose famous fortified heights are in our possession without the need of firing a shot. It will be used as a depot and for hospitals, and several thousand of our wounded were, yesterday, sent there. A small army of 2,500 greybacks have also just been marched by headquarters en route to the same point. They are generally hearty-looking fellows, and rather better clad and shod than I have before seen them.

Everything thus far has gone on satisfactorily, although it would doubtless have been better had we been able to find an opportunity of fighting a decisive battle.

The Army of the Potomac is in superb condition and spirits—in fact, was never before in any such condition. We are going on to Richmond, depend upon it; at least, some more formidable obstacle than has yet appeared will have to present itself to stop us. BUTLER, we see by the Richmond papers of yesterday, is between Petersburgh and Richmond; SIGEL and AVERILL are in the right place, and you will presently hear from the cavalry corps of this army, under the bold and energetic leadership of SHERIDAN, in a way that will throw all previous raids into the shade.

The headquarters of the Lieutenant-General and Gen. MEADE, are always established near each other, and in action the two Generals and their staffs are always together. Gen. MEADE retains the immediate command of this army, while Gen. GRANT exercises a general supervision over the movements over the whole field. In regard to the operations of this army, the two Generals are in constant consultation, and it would, I think, be hard to say how much his own practical share in the actual command is. Perhaps I may say that Gen. GRANT indicates the strategic moves and combinations, while Gen. MEADE takes charge of their technical execution.

The rebel papers acknowledge a loss of two general officers killed and two mortally wounded, while it is now positively ascertained that LONGSTREET also is wounded.

P. S.—We have this moment been shocked by the announcement that Gen. SEDGWICK, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, has just been killed by a shot through the head. He was standing up with his staff in his advanced line of breastworks, and was picked off by a rebel sharpshooter, perched in a tree. The ball entered the face a little below the eye, and came out at the back of his neck. He lived for half an hour after being struck, and then expired. His body has just passed headquarters in an ambulance. It will be embalmed and sent North. The profoundest grief is felt at the death of the lion-hearted chieftain, and it is felt that we could better afford to lose a whole division of the army than one whose valor, illustrated on so many fields, we can ill spare at this time. He never fought so well as in the arduous three days' fight in the "Wilderness," and it was a matter of general remark how splendidly SEDGWICK had been doing. It is presumed that Gen. WRIGHT will take the vacant command of the Sixth Corps.

SKIRMISHES OF MONDAY, MAY 9.

[In order to make our account continuous from day to day, we insert again a part of a letter given yesterday.]

IN FRONT OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, Va.,
TUESDAY, May 10, 1864.

The military situation at this hour (Tuesday, 12 M.) finds the line of the army drawn around Spottsylvania Court-house in the arc of a circle, the concave toward us. The enemy is in force at that point, and seems determined to dispute the passage. I mentioned in my letter of yesterday that the two armies ran a race from the Wilderness for Spottsylvania, but unfortunately the enemy won the race This should not be interpreted as conveying any censure on the Army of of the Potomac, which has marched with new inspiration and a rapidity never before seen in its history. But the very necessities of our condition as the invading party, with our old base abandoned and a new one not yet opened, obliges us to take immense trains, which, of course, retard the general movement of the army; the rebels constantly falling back on their base, and favored by their very poverty, can readily beat us on an equal start. It would certainly have been a great point gained had we been able to make Spottsylvania Court-house in advance of the enemy. An inspection of the map will show you that it is an important strategic point, being the point of divergence of the roads leading southward, both to the right and left. The enemy's command of it enables him to cover the withdrawal of his trains and at the same time bars our further advance, unless on the condition of an assault—which, in the country in which we are now fighting, is very destructive of life—or of a turning movement. It is probable that to-day will decide the question; and if, as we hope, it gives us Spottsylvania Court-house, we shall then be out of the Wilderness, and have a clear road on to Richmond.

Yesterday was intended to be a day of quietude, during which the army, fatigued by five days incessant marching and fighting, would have an opportunity to recuperate and renew the supplies of rations. Little occurred to interfere with this programme, although the rebels made an attack on WILCOX's Division of BURNSIDE's Corps, early in the afternoon. They were, however, handsomely repulsed, and BURNSIDE has the extreme left of our line, within a mile and a half of the Court-house.

About 6 o'clock last evening, Gen. HANCOCK, holding the right of our line, crossed Po Creek and seized the Block House Road, the direct line from Parker's Store to Spottsylvania Court-house. Immediately afterward, WARREN, who now has centre, advanced his line of battle, drove the rebels for half a mile, and took up a strong position. Up to the present hour, the situation remains as here described.

The rebels have as yet shown no disposition to assume the offensive at this point. It was confidently expected on Sunday night that an attack would take place on HANCOCK's front, toward the Catharpen Road, and on a line with the Brock Road. The troops showed great diligence in throwing up breastworks, and a brigade was advanced out for a mile or more from the main front over some cleared land. About an hour before sunset this attack was made. Immediately upon the retirement of the advance brigade, the enemy charged toward our line, but never reached it. They put a few guns in position, and shelled the woods for a while, but did no harm. A small number of Gen. BIRNEY's troops, on whom the attack was principally made, were wounded by the enemy's musketry before they withdrew, having received more harm than they had done. Before this attack, our advance could see HILL's Corps marching south to join the main body, opposing our progress in front on the branch of the Po. As it was necessary to hold this position until it was certain the enemy were gone, Gen. HANCOCK did not stay the progress of the men engaged in forming breastworks, but added another line in the open ground around Todd's Tavern, a regiment of heavy artillery working all night to finish them. It was a very pretty sight. The lanterns of the workmen hung to the blossoming cherry-trees, and picturesque groups of soldiers digging and erecting the works, while batteries stood harnessed up, their cannoniers lying on the ground around the carriages, in wait for any emergency. At sunrise scouts advanced and found the enemy in small force; and about noonday Gen. HANCOCK left Gen. WARD's brigade to hold the position, and advanced with his corps toward the River Po, which by night he had, after considerable resistance, passed. Gen. BURNSIDE pushing out on the extreme left, advanced to a place in front of SEDGWICK's (now WRIGHT's) corps. A reconnoissance by two regiments was made. These advanced some distance without meeting much resistance. At the same time the cannonade along some portions of the front was quite brisk between ours and the rebel artillery.

The prisoners we have are in apparent good condition. One fellow, who was taken with much trouble, explained his determined efforts to avoid capture, on the ground that it was currently reported that we should massacre all our prisoners, in revenge for the slaughter of our negro soldiers.

We have fewer stragglers than usual, though not so few as might be. It is not easy to straggle in a country where there is no communication, and guerrillas loaf around the army to pick up any waif or estray sleeping in the woods. The Provost-guard has all it can do, to keep the lingerers up to their duty.

Gen. PATRICK had quite a brigade of them one day, and I believe had serious thoughts of making a charge with them.

The same intolerable heat which we have had ever since this movement commenced still continues, and numerous cases of *coup de soleil* happen every day. It is, however, one compensation for the heat that it keeps the roads in excellent traveling condition, saving and excepting the dust, which is here of a most malignant type.

Gen. WRIGHT, who formerly commanded a division of the Sixth, is now in command of that Corps so grievously deprived of its head by the death of the beloved SEDGWICK, the details of which I yesterday sent you. The grief at this sad event intensifies as it becomes known throughout the army. An effort was at first made to keep the sad fact from the knowledge of his men. Gen. WRIGHT is an excellent soldier, and will command the Sixth well.

The road which our troops faced runs from Orange Court-house to Fredericksburgh, and is forty-one miles long. It crosses no river. Proceeding from Orange Court-house, we come at a distance of ten miles to Verdiersville; ten miles further brings us to Parker's Store, six miles further to Wilderness; five miles further to Chancellorsville; ten miles more to Fredericksburgh.

Just as I close this letter a heavy cannonading has commenced in the front, for which I leave immediately.

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY, MAY 10.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12.

The following dispatch has just come to hand:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., Wednesday, May 11.

My dispatch dated 6 P. M. yesterday gave an outline sketch of the operations of that day down to the hour named, and included the announcement of the turning of our right flank [This dispatch has not yet come to hand.—ED. *Times.*] I would gladly have avoided leaving the situation suspended in this perilous condition, but the messenger by whom I had the opportunity to send my dispatch left just as the courier bearing the tidings arrived. I hasten to add that the menacing break was speedily repaired, and that the army holds at present a position not differing greatly from that we have held for the past two days, with the exception that our right is somewhat more strengthened.

Yesterday's operations now assumed the character of the most bitter and perhaps the most bloody of the series of battles which have been fought since we crossed the Rapidan. Knowing, as we do, that our cavalry force has been working havoc with LEE's communications, that his supplies are almost exhausted, that the lines of investment are being drawn around Richmond, and that echoes of disaster reach his ear from afar-off Tennessee, and presage the downfall of the fabric of the rebellion, we are left to infer that the attack of yesterday was a desperate, and, let us hope, final attempt to retrieve the rebel fortunes by dealing a crushing blow at this army. It is enough to say that it failed, and though he inflicted a severe loss of life upon us, he suffered not less himself, and we still hold a position against which the rebel fury may dash itself in vain. It would seem to have been the policy of LEE in the series of battles which he has delivered during the past week, to contest the advance to Richmond at every available point, to wear us away by degrees, and then, perhaps, to fall upon the Union forces under BUTLER, and endeavor to annihilate them. This plan he has carried into execution with a masterly skill, inspired by a fury perfectly diabolical.

We are steadily pressing the rebels southward. The enemy have been greatly favored by the nature of this country, in whose dense woods and tangled chapparal the lithe and wary are much more at home. Fortunately, if we once carry the position which they now hold in front of Spottsylvania Court-house, we shall be out of the "Wilderness" and reach open country.

The operations of yesterday were opened by a reconnoissance on the left by BURNSIDE's corps, which developed the fact that the enemy was in no force there—nothing but cavalry disputing the advance. This caused the division of MOTT to be withdrawn from its position on the extreme right and it was sent to the left to connect with BURNSIDE. The rebel position now very much resembled ours at Gettysburgh, a curved interior line, well protected by breastworks, with the additional defence of a marshy run in front. Holding us at bay in the centre, they discovered the weakness of the right, now held by BARLOW's division. This division of HANCOCK's command, as I yesterday mentioned, had made the passage of the Po, throwing out skirmishers on the east bank. This gave it a coigne of vantage, from which it not only enfiladed the entire rebel position, but commanded the road on which their trains were passing. At the same time, however, it isolated it from the rest of the army—a false position, of which the rebels could hardly have failed to take advantage, and of which they did take advantage, as we shall presently see.

Gen. WARREN's corps held the centre of the line. It was resolved that a vigorous assault should be made there, while HANCOCK and BURNSIDE endeavored to assail and turn the two flanks of the enemy. With this view, two divisions of the Second Corps were thrown over to connect with the right of WARREN and support him. In execution of the projected design, WARREN's corps moved forward during the day, pressing the rebels through the woods to an open space behind, close to the enemy's breastworks. This was attended by very heavy shelling from the enemy, and it was three or four o'clock P. M. before the woods were cleared. After this, the corps advanced to assault the breastworks. In this, however, it did not succeed, although the attempt was gallantly made. CARROLL's brigade went in on the charge and lost eight hundred men.

Gen. MEADE realizing the critical position in which the extreme right of our line (BARLOW's division,) was placed, had ordered it to draw back. The rebels had, however, anticipated us, and making a detour came in on its rear, making it a matter of considerable difficulty to withdraw; supports coming up, however, it was successfully accomplished. A general attack was ordered along the line, to take place at 5 o'clock, but owing to the tardiness of some of the Commanders to get into line it was postponed, first to 6 o'clock, and then to half-past. A furious cannonade from our artillery preceded the charge. The worst of it was that the lateness of the hour prevented its being perfectly successful.

Gen. WRIGHT advanced the flower of the Sixth Corps. Nobly and well they sustained their reputation. UPTON's brigade leading, they advanced rapidly upon the enemy's breastworks without

Continued on the Eighth Page.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important Proceedings in Parliament.

Spirited Debate on American Affairs.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

Earl Russell's Hope that the War May Destroy Slavery.

A DECIDED HITCH IN THE CONFERENCE.

OMINOUS ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

Significant Order to the Channel Fleet.

Evacuation of Fredericia by the Danes.

RISE IN THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Halifax, Thursday, May 12.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 30th of April, via Queenstown, May 1, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Africa* has 32 passengers for Halifax and 83 for New-York.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at midnight on the 28th of April.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of April.

The steamship *Kedar*, from New-York arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th of April. On the 27th her machinery broke down, but she proceeded on her way.

The Board of trade inquiry into the loss of the steamship *City of New-York* is still progressing at Cork. Her Captain commenced his defence on the 30th of April.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., Sir George Grey, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, said, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Hopwood, that the Government had no intention whatever of proposing a conference on American affairs, as in that conference the British Government was quite certain the American Government would not concur.

Mr. Peacock called attention to the case of the *Tuscaloosa*, and criticised the action of the Government in her case. He charged the Government with adopting the views of the Federal agents, and moved a resolution that the instructions contained in the Duke of Newcastle's dispatch of the 4th of November, 1863, to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, which remains still unrevoked, are at variance with the principles of international law.

A general debate ensued.

The Solicitor-General denied that the *Tuscaloosa* had a right to be treated as a commissioned vessel, and insisted that the Government was bound to regard her as an uncondemned prize. If they did not take this course the Confederates would be able to take all their prizes into British ports in defiance of the Queen's proclamation. He admitted that the instructions to the Governor were not as explicit as desirable, and it was intended to send out fuller instructions soon on all questions of international law, instructions which would be thoroughly considered.

The Attorney-General also made an elaborate speech in defence of the Government. He insisted that the instructions to the Governor of the Cape were strictly in accordance with international law, although their immediate object was to maintain the dignity and neutrality of the country. In the case of the *Tuscaloosa*, as she had unwittingly entered the port and been seized through a misconception of instructions, the only proper and fair course was to release her.

Speeches were made on the opposite side by Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Elphinstone, Sir H. Cairns and others, who charged the Government with favoring the Federals at the expense of the Confederates.

During the debate the House was very thin and a motion was made to "count out," but a considerable number of members came in and made up the requisite quorum.

Finally the House divided with the following result: For the resolution, 185; against it, 219.

The Government majority of 34 was received with loud cheers.

The London *Morning Herald* charges the Government with having planned a "count out." They failed—but the absence of many of the Opposition members saved them, in a division, the censure they deserve.

In the House of Lords on the 29th, Earl Derby called attention to the great length of the published correspondence between the Government and Messrs. Laird, relative to the seizure of the rams built by the latter. He insinuated that the Government was to some extent actuated by the fact that Mr. Laird was a political opponent. He said that he could have understood the seizure of the rams with a view to the trial of the question of their destination, but to throw upon the owners the onus of proving their innocence was, he contended, monstrous and illegal.

Earl Russell warmly defended the course taken by the Government, and submitted that it was owing to the vigilance of the Government that the Lairds had not succeeded in plunging England in a war with the United States. Earl Russell closed his speech by expressing an earnest hope that the war would result in the final destruction of Slavery.

Lord Chelmsford contended that the course of the Government was illegal.

The Duke of Argyle vindicated the Government.

The subject was then dropped.

THE EGYPTIAN VICEROY AND THE MERSEY RAMS.

A telegram from Egypt announces that the Commission in the matter of the Mersey rams had finished its labor, and the Commissioners would return to London by May 7.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

On the 28th John Bright, Mr. Pender, M. P., and Wm. M. Evarts, of New-York, visited the gutta percha works in London to witness the manufacture of the Atlantic cable, which is now being completed at the rate of ten nautical miles per day.

SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY IN FRANKFORT.

At the Shakespeare Tercentenary celebration in Frankfort, political ill-feeling was manifested at the banquet given on the occasion between the English and Germans, but the American Consul and others made conciliatory speeches and restored amity.

BRITISH EXPORTS.

The British exports for March show an increase of 33 per cent. over the same month of last year. Cotton manufactures are largely in excess of the requirements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Palmerston is again confined to his house by gout.

The Duke of Newcastle is dangerously ill.

The trial of the iron frigate *Achilles* proved her to be the fastest ship in the British navy. She averaged nearly 14½ knots per hour.

THE DANISH WAR.

The Danes have evacuated Fredericia, and withdrawn to the Island of Firmen. They left many cannon behind.

The Prussians took possession of Fredericia.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia will shortly visit Duppel together.

It is stated that the Senate of Bremen had been informed by the Danish Government that the Danish war vessels had been instructed not to molest any German steamers carrying United States mails. This decision is principally owing to representations made at Copenhagen by the United States Government. German steamers will, therefore, continue to run without molestation to and from New-York.

THE CONFERENCE.

In the House of Commons on the 29th Mr. D'Israeli asked if any member of the Government could say when the Conference which met on the 25th was to assemble again?

Sir George Grey said that the Conference had not been adjourned *sine die*, but no day had been fixed for the next meeting, and he could not say when it would take place, nor could he state the cause of the adjournment.

The London *Times*, of the 30th, greatly fears that the result of the conference will be the triumph of the men of action over the men of words, and the overthrow of the just policy of the Western Powers.

The London *Daily News* utters similar fears.

The London *Morning Post* takes an opposite view, and believes that the interests of Denmark will be carefully protected in the conference by France and England.

Austria was sending a powerful naval force to the Baltic.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples says that the authorities have got possession of the whole correspondence and reports of the Bourbon conspirators since 1861. Many thousand persons are implicated.

FRANCE.

Politics are unimportant.

The Paris Bourse was quiet at 66f. 70c.

ALGIERS.

The insurrection at Tunis continues threatening. The Bey had offered to reduce the taxes and abolish the Constitution.

AUSTRIA.

A meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, at Kissengen, is spoken of.

INDIA.

Calcutta, Wednesday, April 13.

Imports are better and dearer. The valuation for duties on imports has been raised. Exchange is lower. Freights are firm.

Bombay, Thursday, April 14.

Shirtings and Twist are dearer. Exchange, 2s. 1⅞d. Freights to Liverpool 50s.

The Indian budget shows a surplus, and a reduction on import duties is recommended.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 29th were heavy, and Consols rather lower. Money was active at full rates. The market continued to be flooded with new companies with enormous capitals.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—APRIL 30.

Bigland, Athya & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report: Flour firmer and advanced 6d. ₩ bbl. Wheat upward, with an advance of 1d.@2d. ₩ cental; red Western, 7s. 10d.@8s. 4d.; red Southern, 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; white Southern, 8s. 9d.@9s. 6d. Corn firm; mixed, 28s.@28s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—APRIL 30.

Circulars report: Beef quiet but firm. Pork steady. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard dull and easier, at 42s@44s. Tallow inactive. Butter very dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—APRIL 30.

Petroleum—Boult, English & Brandon report: The market is quiet and steady; Crude, £18; Refined, 2s. 4d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Iron dull. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm, with a partial advance of 6d. Tea quiet. Rice steady. Tallow inactive; quoted 40s.@40s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 96s.@98s., for American. Petroleum steady at $18 for Crude ₩ ton; 2s. 3d.@2s. 3½d. for refined, ₩ gallon. Linseed Oil dull. Linseed Cakes quiet and steady.

London, Saturday, April 30.

American Stocks—No sales: United States Five-Twenties, 76½@77½ ex dividend.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Saturday, April 30.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of half penny over the official quotations.

Breadstuffs—The market is firm.

Provisions—The market is quiet and steady.

Produce—The market is quiet and steady.

London, Saturday Evening, April 30.

Consols closed at 91½@91¾.

American Stocks flat. Illinois Central Railroad, 23@20 discount; Erie Railroad, 62@64.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Havre Cotton Market, April 29.—Sales of Cotton for the week, 33,500 bales; Orleans tres ordinaire, 348f.; bas, 338f. The market is firm with a slight advance. Stock in port, 39,000 bales.

London, Sunday morning, (via Queenstown.)

Consols, after official hours last evening, closed flat at 91½@91¾. The markets are very flat all round. The Confederate Loan is firm. Political affairs have had some influence on the Stock Exchange, and the markets generally have been depressed. Almost the only stock that has risen to-day is the Confederate Loan.

The conversation in Parliament on Friday night, showing that the Conference is not proceeding satisfactorily, and the report of the channel fleet being ordered to the Downs, caused some uneasiness; added to which was the apprehension that the number of new projects now in the market may at any time create a serious financial pressure.

LATEST PER AFRICA VIA LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Saturday evening, April 30.

The news per steamship *Persia*, from New-York, containing the defeat of Gen. Banks, on the Red River, is regarded as favorable to the rebels. The Confederate Loan advanced 2½ ₩ cent., closing at 63@65.

The *Times* to-day editorially justifies the Government proceedings relative to Mr. Laird's rams.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Channel fleet has been ordered from Portland to the Downs, where its future movements will doubtless be guided by events in Denmark and the Baltic.

The evacuation of Fredericia is confirmed. A Copenhagen dispatch says, the Danes retired, in pursuance of Government orders. The most valuable war material, gunpowder, &c., were taken away. The guns left were spiked.

London, via Queenstown, Sunday, May 1.

In the Brompton oratory case, Sir J. Wilde has pronounced for the will, and condemned Mr. Lane in costs.

A telegram from Deal says the two Austrian frigates were to sail at 3 P. M. to-day, for the northward.

The channel fleet weighed anchor at 8 o'clock this morning, and left Portland for the Downs.

The next meeting of the Conference is fixed for 3½ P. M., on Tuesday next.

Proposed East River Bridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Huntington, Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

One of your cotemporaries has lately given a cut representing a proposed bridge over the East River, from New-York to Brooklyn. The idea is grand, but the plan by no means the best that could be adopted.

Instead of starting from Chatham-square, as proposed, it should start from the Park, and instead of being such an immensely expensive structure for horses, carriages, cars and pedestrians, to crowd upon and perhaps break it down, it should be simply a double track on which cars could be drawn by an endless chain.

The cars at each end of the bridge to pass around a large revolving platform, moving at the same velocity of the cars, in order to neutralize their motion and enable passengers to step from platform to car, or from car to platform, as easily as if the car were at rest.

The platform and track should be elevated high enough for persons to pass under them and get on the platform at the centre, where there would be but little motion.

This could be done either by a stairway, or by having a portion of the centre of the platform move up and down with passengers.

The chain could perform a circuit beyond that of the cars, if desirable, while passing around the platform, to have the cars slacken their motion.

By means of such a bridge passengers could in a few moments be transposed from the business centre of New-York to high ground in the centre of Brooklyn—the radiating points of most of the railroads of both cities. And while being thus transported, they would enjoy the view of an ever changing scenery that would richly compensate them for time required or fare charged. Such a bridge would cost much less than the one designed by those distinguished engineers, Messrs. Adams and Craven, and would not like theirs be liable to be crushed by the masses of human beings, animals and vehicles that would at times crowd upon theirs; but would afford the most agreeable means ever proposed for getting from the business portion of New-York to a desirable place of residence. A. G. C.

Arrest of a Refugee Spanish Governor.

Don Jose Augustine Arguilles, Governor of a Cuban Province, to whom the Governor-Genera confided this duty of releasing a cargo of 300 Africans, sold the negroes, pocketed the avails, together with funds in his possession belonging to his Government, and "skedaddled." Learning that he embarked for New-York, the Governor-General dispatched an agent to Washington. The Spanish Minister applied to the State Department for authority to arrest and remand the runaway Governor. This duty was devolved upon Marshal Murray, who found the gentleman at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was arrested early yesterday morning. At one o'clock the Marshal took his prisoner on board a small steamer and proceeded to Sandy Hook, where he remained until the regular steamer for Havana came out, and then transferred him. The recusant Governor is therefore on his way back to Havana. Counsel were employed yesterday, but their efforts for a release were unsuccessful. To-day the counsel went before the Grand Jury with a complaint against the Marshal, whose action was authorized by our Government, upon a requisition of the Spanish Minister.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

For Proceedings of Senate see Fifth Page.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, May 12.

THE ASIATIC-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Speaker presented to the House the resolution of the New-York Chamber of Commerce recommending the application of Mr. Collins to extend the telegraphic communication via the Pacific coast, with the telegraphic systems of the Old World.

HOMESTEADS ON FORFEITED ESTATES.

The House renewed the consideration of the bill to give homesteads to sailors and soldiers without regard to color on forfeited or confiscated lands in insurrectionary districts.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, (Union,) in replying to Fernando Wood's remarks of yesterday, denied that this bill would retard the reconstruction of the Union. Robt. Toombs, Robt. W. Johnson, Jacob Thompson and other prominent rebels who were fast friends of old Jimmy Buchanan, hold millions of acres of lands purchased at low rates, but now valuable. If these lands were divided among those who peril their lives for their country, what evil would result?

Mr. Kalbfleisch, of New-York, (Dem.,) wished to know if the gentleman meant James Buchanan, the former President of the United States?

Mr. Julian thought the gentleman could guess at his meaning; he had spoken familiarly of old Jimmy Buchanan.

If the gentleman from New-York (Wood) means the restoration of the Union as it was when the Democratic party in the evil days of the past ruled the Government, and the slaveholder's whip was held over those who opposed Slavery, and when the Government was steadily groveling under the weight of treason, drifting into civil war, he (Julian) was not in favor of the Union as it was, but for a regenerated Union, on the basis of free labor, ignoring Slavery as the corner-stone.

Mr. Julian further replied, showing that the bill was not unconstitutional. In reply to Mr. Mallory, he said it was contemplated to give equal rights to negroes as to ownership of soil; as to the so-called equality that must work out of itself, he would not speculate as to the future on that subject.

Mr. Mallory inquired whether the gentlemen did not contemplate giving negroes equality as to voting and holding office.

Mr. Julian replied that formerly negroes were entitled to vote in North Carolina and other Southern States, but the question of suffrage was left to the decision of the States themselves. As to social equality, those who saw fit to associate with negroes could do so. Southern men have no particular objection to this, as in that section amalgamation was practiced in its most disgusting form, as was seen in the large number of mulattoes.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) referred to the census to show the number of mulattoes at the North.

Mr. Julian, they came from the South.

Mr. Mallory said that was owing to the fact that Yankee school-masters, preachers, and peddlers had gone South. [Laughter.]

Mr. Julian remarked that John Randolph said that the best blood of Virginia flowed in the veins of the Southern negroes.

Mr. Fernando Wood, of New-York, called the attention of the gentleman (Julian,) to the fact that he (Wood) had objected to giving the lands to the black laborers.

Mr. Julian asked him whether he would give the lands to the black soldiers?

Mr. Wood—I would not, because the lands do not belong to the Government.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked how many acres were subject to entry.

Mr. Julian said that the Government was now selling lands for non-payment of taxes, and immense estates were falling into the hands of the Government.

Mr. Pendleton briefly maintained that under the present law the forfeiture of the lands did not extend beyond the lifetime of the owner.

Mr. Julian said that the House had passed a bill to forfeit the fee of the rebels to the lands.

Mr. Pendleton replied that the resolution had not yet passed the Senate, and he understood an adverse report had been made against it in that body.

Mr. Julian said there was no law which prevented seizing the lands in fee.

Mr. Higby, of California, (Union,) said that the pending bill was based on an existing law, extending the homestead principle. The main objection to it seemed to be whether a man with a black skin should have equal justice with a white man. In this he could not agree, but advocated the measure under consideration.

The bill was passed by 75 against 64.

THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and the branches thereof, built and to be built, to be lawful structures and public highways of the United States.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) offered as a substitute, that every railroad company in the United States whose road is operated by steam, and its successors and assigns, are authorized to carry on and over its road, boats, bridges and ferries, all freight, mails, passengers, Government supplies and troops from one State to another, and receive compensation therefor.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued that the object was not to declare these railroads to be post routes, military roads, or legal structures, because they were so to-day by the existing law. It was an attempt on the part of the House to invest a State Corporation, created for local purposes, with powers not only given by its charter, but denied by the legislation of the State in which it exists, there was no single instance in which such a power had been exercised by the Federal Government, and which was against the principles of the Constitution, and an interference with State Rights. He also opposed the substitute, not only because of its injustice, but because it was intended to apply to all the railroads in every State of the Union.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, (Union,) in advocating the bill, contended that the powers of a State must yield to those of the Government, under the Constitution, for the paramount interests of commerce between the States.

Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) would vote for the bill or the substitute if for no other reason than to break down the odious New-Jersey monopoly.

Mr. Brown, of Wisconson, (Dem.,) had no doubt of the constitutional power to establish a through railroad line between New-York and Washington, but he denied that a local institution of a State could be changed for the benefit of the United States, the charter being in the nature of a contract between the State and railroad company and the law of the existence of the latter.

Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) in opposing the bill said there was no military necessity or even a pretext for its passage. It could only be for the benefit of stock-jobbers preying round the Capitol, seeking new sources of plunder and speculation.

Mr. Pruyn, of New-York, opposed the bill.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, gave the views of the Committee on Military Affairs, who reported the bill. They regarded the question as affecting the people of other States, not of New-Jersey alone, and objected to that State passing any law either to naturalize individuals, or official persons to interfere with the rights of the entire people, and it was because New-Jersey undertook to say that there shall be no trade or travel between New-York and Philadelphia, unless on such conditions as she shall prescribe, giving advantages to a monopoly, that the committee objected to it, as interfering with the intercommunication between the States.

A motion to table the bill was disagreed to by 15 majority.

The House adopted Mr. Wilson's substitute for the bill, (as given in a former part of this report,) and passed the bill as thus amended. Yeas 63, nays 57, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Aimes, Anderson, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Boutwell, A. W. Clark, Cole, Deming, Driggs, Fenton, Garfield, Grinnell, Hale, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, McAllister, McBridge, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smithers, Tracey, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge and Yeaman.

Nays—Messrs. Alley, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Cox, Dawson, Eder, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Hooper, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Law, Lazear, Long, Mallory, Marcey, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Rice of Massachusetts, Robinson, Ross, Scott, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whaley, Wheeler, Webster, Fernando Wood.

The House adjourned.

Three Cent Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed with great satisfaction an article in your paper a short time since, respecting the want of a three-cent postal currency, and I think it a most admirable suggestion. If the Government will only give us this denomination for small change, it will not only be, as you point out, a vast relief to the general community, but it will be really a great boon to the post offices throughout the country. Yours,

May 7, 1864. W. P.

[Our correspondent who writes as above, has not only had great experience in business, but also as a Postmaster, and his testimony to the value of the proposed relief from nickel-hoarding and speculation is given from a thorough knowledge of the subject.]

Americans in London.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending April 23, 1864:

Eugene Thompson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Woodruffe, Edward B. Coe, Charles Wiley, New-York; J. T. Haskins and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Howe, A. L. Edmonds, Francis Peabody, Jr., Boston; Yung-Wing, China; C. W. Bradley, New-Haven, Conn.; H. Shannon, Louisiana; Tracey Peck, Bristol, Conn.; James Freeman and lady, F. Goodman, California; Wm. Preston, Philadelphia; D. M. Starr, Texas; James Sweatman, St. Louis.

OBITUARY.

BRIG.-GEN. JAMES C. RICE.

Amongst the dead who fell in Tuesday's battle in Virginia was Gen. James C. Rice, of this City, one of the bravest, purest, noblest spirits this country has seen—a man so simple in his ways, so entirely devoted to his country, so fearless and determined in battle, so true and genuine a man and so thoroughly a soldier, that, without family or political influence, and without personal effort, his own merits raised him from the position of private in the Thirty-ninth New-York Regiment to that of one of the most trusted and respected Brigadiers in the Army of the Potomac. He fought in every battle in which that army was engaged, except that of Antietam; he bore the brunt of many terrible conflicts; on many occasions received shots through his clothing, but was never touched in his person till, in the charge which he led on Tuesday, he was shot in the thigh. He died shortly after amputation had been performed—his last words the request, "Turn me over that I may die with my face to the enemy." In him the country has lost not only a true and brave soldier, but a devoted citizen—a man who understood the full meaning of liberty—who was a democrat in the best and truest sense of the word.

Gen. Rice was a native of Worthington, Mass.—one of a large family of children, whose mother, at the age of eighty-two, still lives to mourn her son. He passed his early life in a struggle to gain an education, finally entered Yale and graduated with the highest honors; shortly afterward he went to Natchez, Miss., where he taught school, edited the literary department of a paper, and learned to hate Slavery with a deep hatred. Returning North, after several years of Southern life, he began the practice of law in this city, and worked his way up to a fine practice and proud position in the junior bar.

At the outbreak of the war he entered the ranks as a private soldier in the Garibaldi Guard Regiment of this City, soon became Lieutenant, then Adjutant, in which position he, single-handed, crushed a mutiny in that once turbulent regiment, for which he was made Captain. Upon the organization of the Forty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by Gov. Morgan, who appreciated his worth, though many other aspirants for the position sought to defy him. In this position he fought his regiment through Yorktown, at Hanover Court-house, at the bloody battle of Gaines' Mill, at Malvern Hill, at Manassas in 1862, and was only absent from Antietam because he was on a sick bed with typhoid fever; then at Fredericksburgh, under Burnside, and Chancellorsville, under Hooker; then at Gettysburgh, where he rendered the most essential and distinguished service. It was his brigade, then the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Fifth Corps, which held the extreme left of the line on Thursday, the second day of the battle, and which successfully resisted the repeated and desperate onsets of the enemy. For three hours in that battle Col. Rice fought incessantly, without receiving a single order from any superior officer, sending for, receiving and disposing of reinforcements with such cool skill and judgment that at the close of the first day's fight he had cleared his front of the enemy, and extended and advanced his line so as to cover Round-Top Mountain, which rendered it secure against any flanking movement. For this great service, as well as in reward for former gallant deeds, Gen. Meade, supported by the previous earnest recommendations of Gens. Hooker, Porter and Butterfield, had him appointed Brigadier-General, in which position he participated in the advance upon Mine Run, passed through the perils of the Wilderness, and met his death amid the carnage on the banks of the Po.

Gen. Rice was a man of fine physique, great personal vigor, and a keen black eye which truly betokened the deep, earnest determination which filled his soul. His indomitable energy and cool self-possession on the battle-field were the admiration of his fellow-soldiers. He fought from a sense of duty, was always foremost in battle, and the deep religious conviction which animated his heart made him, it is not too much to say, one of the best Christian soldiers of the army. Gen. Rice was about 35 years of age, and leaves a most estimable wife, residing at Baltimore.

BRIG.-GEN. THOMAS STEVENSON.

Among the more prominent losses on the Union side in the battles of the Wilderness we are called upon to record that of Gen. Stevenson, of Massachusetts. He was a son of J. Thomas Stevenson, a leading citizen of Boston, where he also leaves a wide circle of personal friends. He graduated at Harvard, and even before the breaking out of the rebellion took an active interest in military affairs, having been a Major in the Fourth Battalion, a favorite Boston company.

Gen. Stevenson entered the present war as Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, which formed part of Gen. Burnside's force in the North Carolina expedition. Subsequently Gen. Stevenson was sent still further South, and commanded the reserves at the attack on Fort Wagner. In the present campaign he commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of Burnside's corps. Gen. Stevenson was but twenty-eight years old at the time of his death, but had lived long enough to win a fine reputation as a soldier, and do much good service for the country in whose defence he laid down his life.

BRIG.-GEN. J. J. OWENS.

The fallen heroes thicken. The family of Gen. Owens, at Philadelphia, have received information of the General's death from the effect of a severe wound received in the battle of the Wilderness. Gen. Owens entered the service in 1861, as Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, which has been attached to the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps almost ever since its formation. Col. Owens distinguished himself in command of the regiment throughout the Peninsula campaign, the brigade then being commanded by Brig.-Gen. Burns. During the Seven Days' Retreat, at the battle of Glendale, Gen. Hooker, who was being hard pressed, called on the passing divisions for aid, and Col. Owens' regiment came to his assistance with such great promptness, and rendered such essential service, as to win Gen. Hooker's lasting gratitude; and when the latter succeeded to the command of the Army of the Potomac, he caused Col. Owens to be appointed a Brigadier-General, and in that position he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Bristoe Station, and the fatal—to him—struggle in the Wilderness. He commanded a noble brigade, and his loss will be deeply mourned.

The Price of Coal, and its Influence on the Prosperity of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the discussions on the price of coal, and on using coal dust, which at present is wasted at the mines, it is evident that the writers are not aware of the selling price of coal at the mines, and do not know that most of the increased price of coal is made through and by the monopoly of the transportation companies.

The miners in the Scranton region sell their coal, delivered, broken and screened, on the roads of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for from about $1 50 to $2 per ton, on an average for all sizes.

A reasonable price for freight to New-York, that would allow those transportation companies to make 10 per cent. per year on their capital, would be less than $3 per ton. Those companies are therefore making at least $3 50 per ton profit over the necessary price of freight.

This extreme price for coal will, of course, be maintained until a freight road that shall be prohibited from dealing in coal is constructed to that region.

The owners of coal lands will readily allow coal to be mined for 20 cents per ton, and miners will cut and prepare it, broken and screened, for $1 50 to $1 80 per ton; coal would then be sold in New-York about $5 per ton.

The prosperity of the manufacturing interests of New-York depends so much on the cost of coal for steam power and other purposes, that it is of vital importance that speedy measures be taken to have coal brought here at the lowest possible price.

There is no way by which the City can be supplied at fair rates except by opening new roads to the mines, and confining them strictly to a freight business. The railroads that now exist have the business entirely in their hands, and can make the price whatever they choose.

The auction sales of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Road is a piece of superb cunning. They sell a small quantity of coal that way monthly, and fix the price of private sales at fifty cents per ton higher than it sells at auction, which stimulates the dealers to bid high at the auction sales, thus continually raising the price. C.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Co-operative Naval Movements—Official Report of Admiral Porter.

Mississippi Squadron, Flag-ship Cricket,
Off Alexandria, La.,
Thursday, April 28, 1864.

Sir: I had the honor to inform you, in my communication No. 106, of the sinking of the *Eastport* while proceeding down to Alexandria, caused by the explosion of a torpedo under her bottom, and near her bow. On hearing this bad news I proceeded at once to the vessel, and found her sunk to the gun-deck, the water over it on one side.

I saw that no time was to be lost, and went to Alexandria, in hopes of finding one of our steam pump-boats, then due. Lieut.-Commander Phelps had already sent a tug down for the same purpose, and as I passed over the Falls the pump-boat hove in sight and proceeded up. An hour after the other boat came up, and I sent her up also, being confident that the *Eastport* would now be raised.

I had ordered all her guns taken out and all her ammunition transferred to other vessels, which was done by the time I reached her again, forty-eight hours after the pump-boats went up.

I was detained a day in Alexandria, making a different disposition of the vessels in the Mississippi, owing to the report of the capture of Fort Pillow by the rebels. I sent some of the heavy iron-clads up there with orders to remain, and also changed the destination of various vessels in the different rivers.

When I returned to the *Eastport* I found her in a fair way of being afloat, though all the heavy steam pumps together did not do more than slightly decrease the water. The leak had to be stopped by bulkheading. Lieut.-Commander Phelps went to work vigorously to endeavor to save his vessel, and he was seconded by his officers and crew. I don't think I ever witnessed harder work than was performed by the officers and crew of the *Eastport*, and it seemed to be the determination of all on board that she should not fall into the hands of the enemy, if it could be helped.

I felt confident that the *Eastport* would be saved, if time permitted, but I had a faint idea that our army was about to fall back on Alexandria, when it would become necessary to destroy the *Eastport*, or perhaps lose some other vessels.

On my arrival at Grand Ecore, I found that preparations were making to move the army in the direction of Alexandria, and I ordered the large vessels at once below the bars, with orders to proceed slowly to Alexandria, keeping with me the lighter draft vessels to cover the land force, and give protection to the transports.

The day after my return to Grand Ecore orders were issued for this army to move to Alexandria. The *Eastport* was not yet afloat, and I thought our chance of saving her very small, unless we were certain of having no enemy to annoy us after the army left. On the 20th of April I went down to the *Eastport* again, and, after informing her commander how matters stood, we concluded that it was necessary to run some risks if we wished to save the vessel. She was now slightly resting on the bottom on one side, and steam had been raised on her.

On the 21st she started, in tow of the pump-boat *Champion No. 5*, and with the pump of the *Champion No. 3* transferred to the *Eastport*, and connected with her boilers. This arrangement, with the addition of one or two syphon pumps, kept the water out of the fire-room and confined it to the bow.

I waited at a point eight miles below Grand Ecore, and sent up a gunboat to convey down all the transports that were left up—this vessel bringing up the rear, towing a flat on which were all the *Eastport's* guns.

On the first day the *Eastport* made twenty miles down the river, but at six o'clock in the evening she grounded from not being in the channel, and the first of our difficulties commenced in getting her over the bars and other obstructions which abound in this river.

It would be impossible to give an adequate idea of the difficulties of the navigation from the 21st of April up to the 26th, the time when it was no longer considered possible to get the *Eastport* over the sand-bars and logs, now increasing, unless time was allowed to remove them, and the enemy were kept from annoying us while we were at work.

The Lieutenant-Commander, commanding the *Eastport*, S. L. Phelps, had done all that man could do to save his vessel, and felt it to be a matter of pride to get her to Alexandria.

She had grounded eight times badly, and each time under circumstances where it was very doubtful if she would come off; but the commander's confidence never deserted him, and I could not help but admire his coolness and faith in getting his vessel to Alexandria, when I knew there were places to pass below with much less water on them.

I determined that I would never leave this vessel to her fate as long as the commander felt a hope of getting her down.

He worked with almost superhuman efforts to accomplish the object in view, sleeping apparently neither night nor day. Everybody worked, and went through privations of all kinds, and I must say that, mentally, I never went through so much anxiety in my life.

On the sixth day of this labor of hauling the *Eastport* over the bars, and after congratulating ourselves that we had passed every impediment, orders were given to fill up with fence rails for fuel, and we started down stream, with the expectation of making at least thirty miles that day. The vessel had already been brought sixty miles on her way, and sixty more would bring her within our lines.

The army, though, were sixty miles ahead of us, and the report was that the rebels were following in their rear, also opposing them in front, and we might naturally expect when the army arrived safely in Alexandria, that the whole power of the enemy would be directed to cutting off my small force of three light-drafts, and the *Eastport* without any guns. Indeed, we had already received notice that such were their intentions.

On April 25 I made a trial to pass down stream, and had scarcely started before the *Eastport* was hard aground, and this time in a position when even the Commander's hopes of relieving her failed. The difficulty here was a want of water, and the bed of the river was filled with logs over which it would be impossible to get the vessel unless we had the time.

We tried to lighten her by removing her iron plating, but this we found to be labor beyond our power; the plates could not be removed in a short time, and that plan was abandoned at once.

I had determined to remain by the *Eastport* until she was safe within our lines, or blown up, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

On two occasions I had given the Commander preparatory instructions relative to her destruction, thinking her time had come; but, still hopeful and persistent, he stuck to the work, and deserved to have met with greater success.

Every effort was made to get the *Eastport* off from what proved to be her final resting-place.

The gunboat *Fort Hindman* (whose Commander has worked to save the *Eastport* with a zeal I never saw surpassed) succeeded with her steam capstan in moving her bow, but only enough to get into a worse position right across the channel, with a bed of logs under her, and from that place it seemed that no human power could move her. The Commander having admitted there seemed no hope of getting her off unless we had time, and our rear protected, I gave the order to destroy her.

One ton of powder was placed in her in various positions, she was filled with such combustibles as we could procure, and at 1 P. M., April 26, the *Eastport* was blown up,—Lieut.-Commander Phelps applying the match, and being the last one to leave the vessel. He had barely time to reach the boat when the *Eastport* blew up, covering the boat with fragments of wood. Seven different explosions followed, and then the flames burst forth in every direction.

The vessel was completely destroyed—as perfect a wreck as ever was made by powder. She remains a troublesome obstruction to block up the channel for some time to come. All stores, &c., were removed, and such parts of the machinery as could be made available by the rebels.

There was nothing but the iron plate left behind, which finally fell inside the hull. Some fell outboard, as the fire burnt away the wood to which they were attached, and will soon disappear under the sands.

I would have brought away every piece of iron, had I not been warned that I had overstayed my time.

Gangs of guerrillas began to hover on the left bank of the river, and just previous to blowing up the *Eastport* we were attacked by a heavy force on the right bank.

The vessel was lying tied to the bank, and I was backing out from the *Eastport* in the *Hindman*, to give the former a chance to blow up without injury to any one. The rebels selected this moment to make their attack, and, rising suddenly from the bank, opened on our little squadron with 1,200 muskets, and then made a rush to board the *Cricket*.

The enemy, however, were properly met and repulsed, and the *Cricket*, dropping out from the bank, opened on them with grape and canister, and with a heavy cross fire from the two other vessels, the rebels were routed in five minutes. After this we blew the *Eastport* up, and proceeded down the river.

We were not molested until we had gone about twenty miles, at a point above Cane River. When rounding the point, the vessels in close order and ready for action, we described a party of the enemy, with artillery, on the right bank; and we immediately opened fire with our bow guns. The enemy immediately returned it with a large number of guns eighteen in all, every one of which struck this vessel.

The Captain (Acting Master H. H. Gaveing) gave orders to stop the engines for the purpose of fighting the battery and covering the boats astern. I corrected this mistake, and got headway on the vessel again, but not soon enough to avoid the pelting shower of shot and shell which the enemy poured into us, every shot going through and through us, clearing all on decks in a moment.

Finding the guns not firing rapidly, I stepped on the gun deck to see what was the matter. As I stepped down, the after gun was struck with a shell and disabled, and every man at the gun killed and wounded. At the same moment the crew from the forward gun was swept away by a shell exploding, and the men were wounded in the fire-room, leaving only one man to fire up.

I made up a gun's crew from the contrabands, who fought the gun to the last moment. Finding that the engine did not move, I went into the engine-room and found the chief engineer killed, whose place was soon supplied by an assistant. I then went to the pilot-house, and found that a shot had gone through it and wounded one of the pilots. I took charge of the vessel, and as the battery was a very heavy one, I determined to pass it, which was done under the heaviest fire I ever witnessed.

I attempted to turn her head up stream to attack with our two bow guns, the only guns left, but as this was impracticable, I let her drift down around the point and shelled the enemy's batteries in the rear. This disturbed them for a moment, and enabled the light-draft *Juliet* and pump-boat *Champion*, lashed together, to escape from under the bank where they had drifted.

The *Juliet* had her steam-pipe cut, and became disabled, having drifted clear from under the guns of the enemy and close into the bank, where the guns could not be depressed to reach them, and from whence the *Champion* towed her in safety, when the *Hindman* opened her batteries, and this vessel was firing into the rear of the enemy's batteries.

Seeing that the *Hindman* did not pass the batteries, the *Juliet* disabled, and that one of the pump-boats had her boiler exploded by a shot, I ran down to a point three or four miles below, where I had ordered two iron-clads to be ready to meet me, in case of necessity.

Unfortunately, I ran on shore a short time after passing the batteries, and remained there three hours. Took fire in the meantime from the explosion of some cartridges, the box containing which had been struck by the enemy's shot. It was after dark when I reached the appointed place, where I found the *Osage* lying opposite a field battery of the enemy, which they had been shelling throughout the day.

The *Lexington* had been hard at work at them, and had been hulled fifteen times, with only one man killed. The firing above had ceased, and as the channel was very intricate, I could not send her up to the resistance of the vessels without danger of her getting aground. I knew that they were all above the batteries, and was in hopes that the *Hindman* had silenced them.

Lieut.-Commander Phelps had two vessels in charge—the *Juliet* and *Champion*—which he wished to get through safely. He kept them out of range until he could partially repair the *Juliet*, and then starting, under a heavy fire, he made a push by. Unfortunately the pump-boat was disabled, and set fire to, and burnt up. The *Hindman* had her wheel-ropes cut away, and drifted past, turning round and round, and getting well cut up in going by.

The *Juliet* was cut to pieces in hull and machinery and had fifteen in killed and wounded. Four miles below they met the *Neosho* going up, too late to cover them. Had she arrived in time she could likely have cleaned out the batteries—at least diverted the fire of them until the passage of the boats.

I inclose the report of Lieutenant-Commanding Phelps, from the time of his first misfortune until his arrival at this place, where I now am with all the fleet, having lost none of the gunboats, but very [illegible] that I have one left, considering the difficulties encountered. When the rebels had followed our army to the point where they could effect no more, all their attention was turned to the little squadron I had [illegible] the *Eastport*.

Every man and gun were brought to the river, and we had to contend against such odds that it seemed impossible to escape destruction or very severe handling. No vessels were ever better fought, and none of this class (mere thread paper vessels) were ever under so hot a fire.

In five minutes the *Cricket* was struck thirty-eight times with solid shot and shell, with a loss of twenty-three killed and wounded—half her crew. The *Juliet* about the same, with fifteen killed and wounded. The *Hindman* lost three killed and four or five wounded.

I may have lacked judgment in not blowing the *Eastport* up sooner, when I found we were a secondary consideration to the army, but as I had staid behind myself to see the last transport through safely, I could not do less with one of my own vessels.

I was unable to keep up communication with the army, as the means of communication were with them, and they marched along faster than I calculated, (forty miles in one day, when I supposed they would only go twenty,) I was nearer in their rear than I should have been.

This arose from my desire to save the *Eastport*, and hoping that some signal distress on the part of the army, (which I felt confident was able to whip all the rebels in that part of the country,) would dispose of the enemy altogether.

From the beginning of this expedition up to the present time, the officers and men of this squadron have worked with superhuman zeal, and overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable. The success of the expedition depended entirely on the success of the navy in getting the transports safely to an appointed place, Springfield Landing, which would have put us in communication with the army and then in possession of all their materials of war.

This we accomplished, and when the army returned, unexpectedly, we fought our way back again without loss of any kind (excepting men) inflicting a loss of five hundred men on the enemy, killed their best General, (Green,) and a number of his officers.

On our way down to Alexandria, obstacles were overcome enough to appal the stoutest heart. Guns had to be taken out of vessels and then jumped over sand bars and logs, and the squadron arrived here in time to prevent any attack on our reserve stores.

The difficulty about water is a most unusual one, and we must certainly have a rise of the few feet we want before the end of the season. All the rivers are booming at this time, and it should be so here. I am no way responsible for the failure of water here than I would be if the Mississippi went dry at this season, a thing that never happened yet.

I came up here with the river on the rise, and water enough for our largest vessels; and even on my way up to Shreveport from Grand Ecore the water rose, while it commenced falling where I left the largest gunboats. Falling or not, I could not go back while in charge of the transports and the material on which an army of 30,000 men depended. Nothing would justify me in doing so.

I have still confidence in a good Providence, which I am sure will not desert us, and confidence that the nation will not permit this fleet to be sacrificed when it has so well performed its part in what should have been a complete success.

In conclusion, I beg leave to mention the brave, cool and zealous manner in which Lieut.-Commander Phelps worked to get his vessel out of her difficulties, never losing his faith for a single moment; also the handsome manner in which he brought the two fragile gunboats past those batteries, cheating the enemy of the prize they had promised themselves.

To Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John Pearce, commanding the *Fort Hindman*, great praise is due for the efforts he made night and day to get the *Eastport* off, working his officers and men until they could hardly stand.

Acting Master Geo. W. Rogers, of the *Pittsburgh*, deserves great credit for the manner in which he worked at the bulkheads of the *Eastport*, up to his middle in water, for eight days. To him we entrusted the duty of stopping the leak, which he fairly accomplished under the most trying circumstances.

Acting Master J. S. Watson defended his vessel in the most gallant manner, and never was a vessel more cut up.

Where all do their duty, it is hard to discriminate; but when the record of this expedition is overhauled, the names of Commander R. Townsend, commanding Essex; Lieut.-Commander J. L. Phelps, Eastport; Lieut.-Commander Watson Smith, Chillicothe (temporarily); Lieut.-Commander K. R. Breese, Black-hawk; Lieut.-Commander J. P. Foster, Lafayette; Lieut.-Commander J. A. Greer, Benton; Lieut.-Commander E. K. Owen, Louisville; Lieut.-Commander J. [illegible] Mitchell, Carondelet; Lieut.-Commander F. M. Ramsay, Choctaw; Lieut.-Commander T. O. Selfridge, Osage; Lieut.-Commander Byron Wilson, Ouachita; Lieut.-Commander George M. Bache, Lexington; Lieut.-Commander S. W. Terry, Benefit, (naval transport; (Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. R. Hoe, Pittsburgh; Acting Volunteer Lieut. Samuel Howard, Neosho; Acting Volunteer Lieut. George W. Brown, Ozark; Acting Volunteer Lieut. A. R. Langthorne, Mound City; Acting Volunteer Lieut. John Pearce, Fort Hindman; Acting Master H. H. Garringe, Cricket; Acting Master J. S. Watson, Juliet; Acting Master Charles Thatane, Gazelle, should stand prominent, having zealously performed everything required of them with an ability deserving of the highest praise.

I deem it necessary to send you a bearer of dispatches, who will explain to you fully the condition of the fleet.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A Woman With Horns.

The New-York *Observer*, of the 12th inst., contains a letter from its correspondent at Larnaca, in the Island of Cyprus, (Turkish dominions,) describing a most remarkable *lusus naturæ* recently discovered there. It is nothing less than a woman with *horns growing out of her head!* She has one large horn on the side of her head of the size and consistency of an ordinary ram's horn; besides, three or four cornicles on other parts of the head. The writer states that he has seen her, and that she has been visited by nearly all the Consuls and Europeans in that place, some of whom are making an effort to secure her for exhibition.

Republican Union State Convention.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, May 12.

The Republican Union state Convention met at 12 o'clock noon to-day, and was called to order by J. C. Potts.

Hon. John L. M. Stratton, of Burlington, was nominated as temporary Chairman, and E. A. Stansbury, of Essex, and Joseph D. Hall, of Mercer, Secretaries.

A committee of one from each county was appointed on permanent organization; also one from each county on resolutions, one from each Congressional District on rules, and a similar committee on credentials.

The Convention then adjourned to 2:15 P. M.

A large number of delegates were present.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Blind Mechanics' Association and the Asylum for Inebriates.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

Resolutions of the Board of Commissioners of Health Prohibiting Bone-Boiling in the City.

The following message was received yesterday from the Mayor by the Board of Councilmen:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have approved, to-day, the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the year 1864, which I received on the 6th inst. In doing so, I was induced by a sense of justice to the numerous persons who have claims against the City, that they might not suffer by my delay, and that the operations of the municipal government should not be embarrassed.

Previous to the present year, the Common Council had annually presented for the consideration of the Legislature an estimate of the amount required for the administration of the City government, apportioned among the various branches of expenditure. This year there was no agreement between the two boards; the Aldermen insisted on one tax project, the Councilmen on another, and the Comptroller, after having submitted his budget of taxation to the Common Council, presented it to the Legislature. It could not be wondered at if the members of the Legislature were perplexed at this deplorable want of unanimity among the representatives of the City. The Corporation could hardly be recognized in this fragmentary form, and the Legislature was left in a dilemma either to do nothing or strive to patch out of the financial chaos something that might answer the purpose of keeping the machine of government in motion. It is to be regretted that greater harmony had not existed in the City councils in place of devolving this responsibility on the Legislature.

In view of the action of the Common Council, permit me to say, that, in my judgment, certain meritorious and beneficent objects have been left entirely unprovided for. I regard the appropriations contemplated in the Tax-Levy for the "Blind Mechanics' Association," and the erection of an "Asylum for Inebriates," as commending themselves to general sympathy and approbation. Money expended in alleviating suffering, or assisting the unfortunate, is never regarded as a burden by the citizens of New-York. They have always viewed such institutions with an enlarged and wise liberality, and I appeal with confidence to the Common Council to pass an additional ordinance embracing these if no other objects.

While it is the duty of the Corporation to watch over the application of these charitable endowments, and discriminate carefully as to the just amount alloted each, it would cause sorrow to the friends of the institutions benefitted, if there was any reason to suspect partiality in the bestowal of that which should be distributed equally and alike to all.

I would also call your attention to the item of appropriations for "Judgments," amounting to $174,000, and for which only a nominal sum is embraced in the ordinance. I understand that there is a considerable amount of claims against the City of this class, among them one of nearly $70,000, in which a decision has been recently rendered in the court of final resort, after a protracted litigation. The law officers of the Corporation will undoubtedly advise as to the exact amount of these claims, and funds should be provided for their liquidation, as otherwise the credit of the City will be impaired, and serious loss and embarrassment needlessly incurred.

These items which provide for arrearages in any department should, in my opinion, have been passed, if for no other reason, to avoid the expense of City litigation, a fruitful cause of increased taxation; especially, as there is reason to believe that the plan of procuring claims to be sued is systematically adopted by unscrupulous men, as a means of carrying out their designs of public plunder.

With reference to the appropriations for roads in the upper part of the Island, I have no objection to a judicious diminution, but would recommend that the amount be specifically set apart to keep them in such reasonably good state of repair as to accommodate the travel.

The burden of taxation, the responsibility of which is now sought to be avoided, by the various public bodies and officers intrusted with the duty of authorizing or imposing it, has gradually assumed its present alarming proportions. The evil has arisen mainly from the absurdly complicated system of our City and County local Government. The action of former Legislatures and Common Councils, for many years back, has contributed to this result, and the extravagance it has engendered. While a careful scrutiny of the various items of expenditure will effect much in the way of securing an economical administration, a reform in the municipal government is necessary to make it thorough and complete. I condemn the policy which has led to this cumbrous and expensive government; but at the same time, earnestly desire to begin the work now of retrenchment and frugality. The members of your honorable body express the same desire, and if the people are convinced of the sincerity of these professions, an enlargement of the powers once vested in the representatives of the City may be reasonably expected.

It would be a fruitless task at this time to renew the discussion of the tax projects which have been proposed. I felt it my duty, for the reasons above assigned, to affix my signature to the ordinance as it passed the Common Council. I desire, however, distinctly to make known the obligation I feel of obedience to the law. The Constitution of the State confers on the Legislature authority to restrict the powers of all municipal bodies in the matter of taxation and contracting debts. While I admit to the fullest extent the competency of the Common Council to diminish the appropriations authorized by the Legislature, or to refuse to raise any that may in its judgment be improper, I also claim that all the restrictions, conditions and limitations, affixed by the Legislature to the disposition of the funds raised, must, by virtue of that fundamental law, which it is the highest duty of the citizen to obey, attach to and follow those funds.

These restrictions may be inexpedient, but it is obligatory on the trustees of the public money to carry out faithfully, if not cheerfully, the requirements of law. A disregard of constitutional authority may lurk in the minds of legislators, judges and the highest magistrates, but wherever found, and however plausibly disguised, it is the essential spirit of rebellion. No personal feeling, and no political bias, can justify even the appearance of the violation of the Constitution. True, our municipal privileges have been abridged, but the patient and conscientious discharge of their duties in the mode pointed out by law will continually lead to the restoration of the chartered rights of the City to her proper authorities and representatives.

I would recommend to your honorable body to resume the consideration of such items in the act of the Legislature as you may deem necessary for the proper administration of the City finances, especially as the transference of funds from one head of account to another is prohibited. And I would also suggest the propriety of amending the ordinance so as to recognize the restrictions attached by the Legislature to all those appropriations as are of a conditional character.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—I transmit herewith a copy of resolution which was adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Health yesterday, respectfully recommending to your honorable body, the amendment of the ordinance prohibiting bone boiling, so as to include the melting of fat in the provisions thereof, and submitting the draft of such amended ordinance. This amendment is in accordance with the recommendation contained in a communication dated 4th inst., on this subject, from the City Inspector to the Common Council

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

[COPY.]

Resolved, That the Common Council be respectfully requested to amend the ordinance relative to bone boiling, so as to include fat melting in the provisions thereof, and that the accompanying draft of such ordinance be submitted.

An ordinance to amend chapter 45 of the Revised Ordinances. Approved by the Mayor June 20, 1859.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 88, of chapter 45, of the Revised Ordinances, approved by the Mayor June 20, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "the occupation or trade or business of," and before the words "bone boiling," the words "fat boiling or melting of fat."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Sons of Connecticut;

Turf Record.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE YESTERDAY—A CRIPPLE TROT.

A match of some interest to the owners of the two horses engaged and the friends of either party, came off at the "Fashion" yesterday. It was somewhat unfortunate that this match was set down on the same day as a previously announced trot at the "Union," hence the attendance was more select than numerous. The gelding *Discount*, one of the contestants, had been previously well-known in trotting circles under the soubriquet of *Andy Mulligan*, and had done his two miles in 5:32; whilst his opponent, *Morgan Jones*, who had been unnamed until the day previously, was comparatively a green horse.

We may as well state that this match, which was made up in a hurry, was between two cripples, for *Discount* was stiff and lame all over until he was warmed up—(yet showed his old gameness and bottom)—whilst *Morgan Jones* had but three legs and "a swinger"—his off hind one being distressingly sore and swollen. Nevertheless, he had a strong party who freely laid 25 to 10 on his winning, despite his crippled state and the heavy bandaging of the leg in question.

First Heat.—After two attempts at scoring, they got off pretty evenly—*Discount* leading to the turn, and round it to the first quarter, where *Morgan Jones* lapped him. Down the back stretch, *Discount* opened a wide gap, which he gradually increased to the three-quarter pole, maintaining it round the home-stretch turn, and passing the score in the first mile full six lengths in advance. (Offers of $100 to $40 on *Discount*.) Taking the upper turn the second time, *Discount* opened a still wider gap, but was up and down throughout the back stretch; but getting into a good square trot at the three-quarters, he came home the easiest of winners in 5:44, and could have readily distanced his opponent.

Second Heat.—There was no betting, but plenty of talk and offers, without any real business being transacted. *Discount*, at the word, went off with the lead, increasing it round the turn, and down the back stretch—no change took place at the half or three-quarters—and making the home stretch on the first mile, his lead was so clear and decided that the trot was virtually over as they passed the score. *Morgan Jones* was blowing heavily at the quarter pole—the second time his driver pulled up—and left *Discount* to trot round the balance of the heat at his leisure.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE—Thursday, May 12.—Match of $100, P. P. Two miles and repeat to wagons.

J. Lovett names b. g. *Discount*	1	1
S. Crooks names b. g. *Morgan Jones*	2	Dis.

TIME.

First Heat—First quarter 43 seconds; first half, 1:24; first mile, 2:50. Second quarter, 43 seconds; second half, 1:27. Second mile, 2:54. The two miles, 5:44.

Second Heat—First quarter, 41 seconds; first half, 1:22; three-quarters, 2:05; first mile, 2:47. Second quarter, 42 seconds. Balance of the heat untimed, as *Morgan Jones* pulled up.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE YESTERDAY.

The advertised sweepstakes of $300, mile and repeat, in harness, with three entries—all of them from Jersey—attracted some attention among the trotting men of Long Island, and the result was that a considerable sprinkling of the cognoscenti were present. The original entry comprised the gelding *Blue Morgan*, the sorrel mare *Stella*, and the gelding *John B. Moore*—but the latter being drawn it was reduced to a match. There was little betting, and that was all in favor of *Blue Morgan*, on whom 2 to 1 was freely laid.

First Heat.—A good send off was effected, but *Morgan* broke almost immediately, giving *Stella* a lead to the first quarter of eighteen or twenty lengths, which she increased some ten or twelve at the half mile. *Morgan* now took to running, and took *Stella* off her feet, but she got down again. *Morgan* continued running, and passed the score first, but the heat was properly given to *Stella*, in 3:09.

Second Heat.—A good even start, but *Stella* broke up immediately after getting the word, and *Morgan* taking the lead, kept it all the way round—winning easily, by some half dozen lengths, in 2:53—*Stella* running all the way home.

Third Heat.—After three attempts a send off was effected, but *Stella* broke as before, and also at the three-quarter pole, and on the home stretch, leaving *Morgan* to come home a ready winner in 2:53.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, Thursday, May 12—Sweepstakes of $300; mile and repeat in harness.

C. Birdsall, names b. g., Blue Morgan	2	1	1
G. Gearance, names s. m., Stella	1	2	2

DRAWN.

J. H. Farrar, names b. g., John B. Moore.

Time, 3:09, 2:53, 2:53.

The quarter and half-mile time was not taken.

SECOND MATCH.

JAKE SOMERDYKE immediately offered to lay an even fifty with Mr. JAMES BEVENS that he could win the same race with *Stella*, who had been so easily defeated in the previous trot; the latter immediately took it, and prepared to drive *Morgan* himself—20 to 15 being offered on him.

First Heat—*Stella* won easily in 3:08—*Morgan* breaking badly.

The second and third heats were closely contested, BEVANS winning cleverly in 2:54½ each.

SUMMARY.

MATCH $50.—Mile and repeat, in harness.

James Bevans names b. g. Blue Morgan	2	1	1
Jake Somerdyke names S. M. Stella	1	2	2

Time—3:08—2:54½—2:54½.

The Remains of Gen. Sedgwick.

The remains of the brave and lamented SEDGWICK, which lay in state yesterday at the City Hall, were visited by a great number of citizens, who desired to pay a last tribute of respect to one, whose death, though so untimely, was the fitting close of an heroic life. He was dressed in his uniform, just as he fell when struck by that fatal bullet. His coffin was draped with the national flag, and was appropriately decorated with wreaths and bouquets, in which were entwined forget-me-nots and lilies of the valley. The martial face of the departed hero, bronzed by exposure to the fierce blaze of battle, wore in death a calm and serene aspect, marred only by the wound in the left cheek—nay, not marred, for that sad token of his stern and high fidelity unto death to the cause of his country and of liberty, was a nobler decoration than was ever the star or cross bestowed by royalty for success in war. The remains will be taken this morning to Cornwall, Conn., when they will be consigned to their last resting place.

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.

To no man who has fallen in this war could these beautiful lines of COLLINS be more truthfully applied than to Gen. SEDGWICK.

The Sons of Connecticut in New-York held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, and two of Gen. SEDGWICK'S Staff were present, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we mourn the sacrifice of every gallant life given in battle to sustain the life of the nation, and sympathize with the bereaved friends of every dead Union soldier, we cannot but feel with more intensity the fearful cost of victory when death strikes at those who are the pride and the hope of the nation.

Resolved, That in the death of Maj.-Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK, who was killed at the head of his corps in a recent conflict in the State of Virginia, the country has sustained the loss of a brave and gallant soldier, a daring and skillful leader, and a patriot worthy to have died in so sacred a cause; that the State which gave him birth has been honored by the gallant service he has rendered his country: by the example he has left; by the sacrifice of his life, which he so freely gave: and while Connecticut mourns the loss, she calls upon her sons to fill his place and follow his example.

Resolved, That a committee of the sons of Connecticut be appointed to make, in connection with the military friends of Gen. SEDGWICK, the necessary and proper arrangements for the funeral here and in Connecticut.

Judge COWLES,	JOSEPH RIPLEY,
Col. ALMY,	R. H. McCURDY,
WALDO HUTCHINGS,	P. M. WETMORE,
CHARLES GOULD.	

ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman.
P. M. WETMORE, Vice-Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

Gen. SEDGWICK'S remains will lay in state at the City Hall until 7 o'clock this morning, when they will be taken to the New-Haven cars under escort of the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

The following is the order issued by Major-Gen. SANFORD:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13.—The Eighth Regiment, Col. VARIAN, is hereby detailed as an escort to the remains of Major-Gen. SEDGWICK, during their transit through this City.

The regiment will form line in front of the City Hall to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 6½ o'clock, and the march will commence from thence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

By order of
Major-Gen. CHARLES W. SANFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

Resolved, That while we mourn the sacrifice of every gallant life given in battle to preserve the life of the nation, and sympathize with the bereaved friends of every Union soldier, we cannot but feel with more intensity the fearful cost of victory when death strikes at those who are the pride and hope of the nation.

Resolved, That in the death of Major-Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK, who was killed at the head of his corps in battle in the State of Virginia, the country has sustained the loss of a brave and gallant soldier, a daring and skillful leader, and a patriot worthy to have died in so sacred a cause; that the State which gave him birth has been honored by the gallant services he has rendered his country; by the example he has left; by the sacrifice of life, which he so freely gave; and while Connecticut mourns the loss, she calls on her sons to fill his place and follow his example.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make, in connection with the military friends of Gen. SEDGWICK, the necessary and proper arrangements for the funeral here and in Connecticut; and the following were appointed: Judge Cowles, Waldo Hutchins, Joseph Ripley, Col. J. H. Alvy, Charles Gould, R. H. McCurdy, P. M. Wetmore.

Adjourned.

R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.
P. M. WETMORE, Vice-Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to consider the report of a committee on the subject of memoralizing Congress for relief in the cases of those merchants who had been compelled to pay the 50 per cent. extra duty on goods entered on the date of the passage of the joint resolution of Congress.

A debate ensued. Mr. BLOODGOOD opposed the adoption of the memorial for several reasons, explained at length. He was followed by Mr. OPDYKE, who supported the same view of the question, and offered additional reasons; and by Capt. MARSHALL and Mr. CONKLING.

Mr. LOW, the President, then left the Chair to advocate the adoption of the memorial, and was replied to by Mr. OPDYKE, Capt. MARSHALL and Mr. BLOODGOOD. The Chamber agreeing that the Secretary of the Treasury had been unjustly alluded to in that document, it was sent back to the committee with instructions to change its phraseology and tenor.

Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At the Church of the Puritans, Tuesday morning, this Society celebrated its Thirty-first Anniversary. WM. LLOYD GARRISON presided. After the opening ceremonies a series of resolutions were offered which were in substance, as follows: That the society recognize in the rebellion the hand of God as a merited chastisement for our great national sin of Chattel Slavery; that Liberty and Slavery must be in perpetual conflict, and that any Government attempting to unite them, must be overthrown; that the measures before Congress for the extinction of Slavery in those portions of the country exempt from the President's Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, are wise and patriotic; that honor is due to the Women's Loyal League for their energy in circulating petitions asking Congress to adopt measures for the immediate extinction of Slavery; that it is essential the Constitution shall expressly prohibit Slavery and that the action of the Senate, adopting an amendment to that effect, should be sanctioned by the House of Representatives; that the several accusations ever brought against Slavery, as a system, by the Abolitionists, have been fully sustained by the atrocities at Fort Pillow, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner and other places; that the Government is bound to give protection to all fighting under its flag; that the decision of Attorney-General BATES, that no decision can be made between those who are fighting for their country, and that the same compensation is to be meted out without regard to race or complexion, is just and obligatory.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The closing meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, Wednesday evening, at Cooper Institute, was very largely attended—fully one-half the audience being ladies.

Mr. JAMES G. CLARKE opened the proceedings by singing "The People's Advent."

The President, (WM. LLOYD GARRISON,) before introducing the first speaker, read the following resolution, which was passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That this meeting would record its gratification at the evidences which have been furnished, from time to time, of the extensive and deep sympathy felt by the majority of the people of Great Britain with the people of America, in their struggle with the enemies of freedom and free institutions, and amongst these evidences, would refer with especial pleasure to the noble and self-denying conduct of the industrial classes of the manufacturing districts, to the numerous addresses and resolutions adopted in public meetings, to the fraternal letter received in this country, with the signatures of nearly four thousand ministers of religion of various denominations, and to a similar document signed by nearly two thousand of the clergy of Scotland; also, to the timely and eloquent utterances of such representatives of popular sentiment as George Thompson, John Bright, William Edward Foster, Profs. Cairnes and Newman, Gen. Peyronet Thompson, Revs. Baptist Noel and Newman Hall, Profs. Goldwin Smith and Nichol, Washington Wilkes and Henry Vincent; and also to the strengthening testimonies of such journals as the London *Morning Star*, the *Daily News*, the Leeds *Mercury*, the Manchester *Examiner* and *Times*, and the *Caledonia Mercury*.

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE THOMPSON.

Mr. THOMPSON, who was introduced as the "True friend of our country, of free institutions, and of universal liberty," was received with warm applause. He began by some remarks illustrative of the state of popular sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic. The community is very distinctly divided in sympathy and in feeling upon the American question,—or "Secession *versus* Union." Families, districts, journals and magazines are divided into North and South. First among the journals that, at the very outset of the struggle, took part against the Union, was the London *Times*. [Hisses.] Perhaps the best written paper, it is, among particular classes the most influential. Yet no one better than the writers of the TIMES have better understood the plans and objects of the traitors with whom we have been called upon to contend. When South Carolina, on the 20th of December, 1860, seceded from the Union, and for some time afterward, the TIMES newspaper took an enlightened, and just, and generous view of the controversy. It represented our enemies as "wickedly attempting to rend the mightiest confederation the world has ever seen." It represented that their object was "to repress free discussion by the tar barrel and pine faggot, and found an empire based upon Slavery, upon the revival of the infernal African Slave-trade, and the degradation of human labor, whether performed by the white or black man." But as soon as it saw the possibility of the South accomplishing its execrable object, then it became the advocate of the views and principles of that party which it has from the beginning of its career always supported; that is, the party composed of the aristocracy, the landocracy and moneyocracy of Great Britain. The *Times* has never been the representative of the liberal, progressive and reforming masses of British society. On the contrary, it has invariably resisted, ridiculed and traduced every reform movement and every distinguished reformer from the issue of its first number. Until Government took pains to interfere with the Anglo-Confederate pirates, it was the champion of the flagitious breakers of the neutrality law, LAIRD and LINDSAY, but it got its cue from headquarters and its tone was turned; and the day is coming when the same paper will repudiate its allies, the slave-mongers of Richmond, and will affect to rejoice over the reintegration of the mightiest confederacy the world has ever seen. Let your cause be but as victorious as it is just, and that paper which has reviled you in the hour of national extremity and agony, will praise you in the hour of your national triumph. [Cheers.] He alluded to BROUGHAM, in his dotage, to ROEBUCK, the apologist for Austria, the lick-spittle of NAPOLEON, the accomplice of VALLANDIGHAM and of WOOD, (twin brothers—pity they should be parted—laughter,) and the handful of aristocrats who sympathized with the Southern Confederacy, who represented no one but themselves, and hoped that the voice would be palsied that sought, for the sake of these, to sever the bond of friendship between us and the self-denying operatives and middle-classes of England, who, throughout three years of suffering caused by the scarcity of cotton, have never sent in a petition for the raising of the blockade; who had spoiled the machinations of PALMERSTON, who had upset the hopes of the Confederacy, who had spiked the guns of the adversary, and had preserved harmony between England and America. [Applause.] Everything now looked hopeful. We had a President pledged—steeped in pledges—to the recognition of that corner-stone of the Republic, "all men are free and equal," and who had lately said "If Slavery be not wrong, then nothing is wrong. If Slavery is wrong, then the antithesis is right." [Cheers.] This nation would soon be able to pay off the debt which had accumulated—a debt which, if duplicated fifty times, would have been well spent in the overthrow of oppression. Let Copperheads rail against greenbacks to their heart's content—the "Rail-splitter" is above them. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Mr. THOMPSON concluded by a warm eulogium on WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, which received a hearty response.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

After "The Field of Gettysburgh," sung by Mr. CLARKE,

Hon. WENDELL PHILLIPS was loudly called for and enthusiastically welcomed. No one, he said, could fail to see how much we had gained; how in a single year God had done as much as it usually requires a quarter of a century to accomplish. The teachings of this great national struggle ripen so fast—events ride upon each other so closely—that we ourselves forget some of the elements of our gain. To-day the largest army raised in this half century does battle in the name of the nation for that slave whom for twenty years we have almost in vain begged the nation to remember. Virginia is drenched in blood from year to year, in the determination and resolute purpose of the Northern people to carry their salvation down to the Gulf, and lift the negro into the equal level of political and civil existence. The President of the United States has his name floating to-day in the blessings of Europe and of Christendom—not because of his office, but because he has done what this society, for a quarter of a century, has entreated of the nation—because the world believes him to be an Abolitionist. [Cheers.] Let us not forget at such a moment as this the terrible cost at which these advantages have been gained. Yesterday your gallant son, who left this State, where he dwelt in the bosom of family joy, beckoned on by every ambitious hope to go down, almost as a private at first, and place himself at the side of the negro, the blood of the noble WADSWORTH has consecrated the cause [enthusiastic applause;] and to-day that stout old soldier, SEDGWICK, fell in the van of that battle which is fighting over the prostrate body of the negro. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. PHILLIPS continued to delight his audience to a late hour, when the meeting adjourned.

Arrival of a Valuable Prize.

The prize steamship *Minnie*, Acting Ensign FRANCIS WALLACE, commanding, arrived at this port last night from off Wilmington, having been captured on the 9th inst. in lat. 34, lon. 75, by the United States steam gunboat *Connecticut* while attempting to run the blockade. She left Wilmington the night previous, and has a cargo of 600 bales cotton, 30 tons tobacco and 12 barrels turpentine, destined for Bermuda. She was built in Glasgow in November, 1863, for a blockade runner. She registers 450 tons, and was owned by the Albion Trading Company of London. The following is a list of the prize officers in charge: Acting Ensign, FRANCIS WALLACE, commanding; Acting Master's Mate, E. P. Blague; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, (in charge,) Wm. McGrath, Chas. H. Lawrence.

Sailing of the Africa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 12.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 1¼ o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due about 12 o'clock on Friday night.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.

Completion of the Drawing—Lists of Names Drawn.

The draft in the Third Congressional District was finally completed yesterday. The Police and Invalid Corps were on duty the same as the day previous. The number of spectators was small, not over two hundred being present at any time. Very little interest was manifested. The drawing commenced shortly after 10 o'clock A. M., and was completed about 12¼ o'clock.

For the information of drafted men the Provost-Marshal has designated the following dates when those drafted are required to come forward and present their claims for exemption:

First and Second Wards, 16th inst.
Third and Fourth Wards, 17th inst.
Fifth Ward, 18th inst.
Seventh Ward, 19th inst.
Eleventh and Twentieth Wards, 20th inst.
Thirteenth Ward, 21st inst.
Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, 23d inst.

The following is a list of those drafted yesterday:

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Multon, John No. 49 South Eighth-street.
Osborne, E. M. No. 52 South Fifth-street.
Lowry, Thos., Jr. No 164 South Ninth-street.
Murphy, John No. 122 South Third-street (rear.)
Williams, John No. 63 South Seventh-street.
Cumbersen, Chas. No. 102 South Ninth-street.
Glackford, Wm. No. 169 South Second-street.
Corahan, Wm. No. 126 South Third-street.
Frikenstein, Theo. No. 171 South Fifth-street.
Allen, F. G. No. 218 South Third-street.
Martin, Samuel No. 74 South Seventh-street.
Jones, James No. 68 South Fourth-street.
Warner, Robert No. 168 South Fifth-street.
Baldwin, Charles No. 3 South Fifth-street.
Figgee, Charles South Third and Third streets.
Schmale, John No 195 Second-street.
Wright, Eugene No. 2 Seventh-street.
Bow, John No. 4 Lems-place.
Marest Thomas R. No. 206 South Fourth-street.
Marton, Wm. No. 155 South First-street.
St. Croix, George, No. 237 Grand-street.
Hodgson, James S. No. 52 South First-street.
Baldwin, Wm. K. No. 93 Third-street.
Scars, Robert No. 32 South Third-street.
Lynch, L. J. No. 11 South Tenth-street.
Conselyea, Geo. No. 17 South Second street.
Nourse, Charles No. Jefferson-place.
Hellings, Samuel J. No. 28 South Sixth-street
Godwin, Richard J. No. 126 South Fifth-street.
Martin, John No. 159 South Fifth-street.
Jones, Ed. A. No. 102 South Sixth-street.
Beebee, Jabez L. No. 54 South Fourth-street.
Bush, Edward No. 176 Second-street.
Schmidt, Adam No. 163 Grand-street.
Byran, Michael No. 155 Second-street.
Renyce, Wm. T. No. 181 Third-street.
Christian, Andrew No. 113 Fifth-street.
Groneberg, Aug. No. 67 South Seventh-street.
Griswold, Nath. L. Wall House.
Bedell, Oscar No. 193 South Fourth-street.
Fisher, Jacob No. 190 Second-street.
Hurley, Aug. H. No. 152 First-street.
Smith, John H. No. 183 South First-street.
Rotten, Ed. No. 184 Third-street.
McGarther, Jacob No. 257 Grand-street.
Miller, John No. 216 South Second-street.
Meeker, Franklin N. No. 208 South First-street.
Hawkins, George W No. 177 South Fourth-street.
Feeney, Ignatius No. 103 Sixth-street.
Stewart, Wm No. 155 South Fifth-street.
Cobell, John South First and Third streets.
Travis, J. No. 263 South First-street.
Sullivan, John No. 63 Ninth-street.
Fox, John H. No. 44 South Third-street.
Myers, Storms No. 150 South Second-street, (rear.)
Bradley, Thomas No. 120 South Third-street, (rear.)
Schutte, Chas. No. 21 South Second-street.
Corbett, Thos. N. No. 45 Sixth-street.
Hohles, Chas. B. No. 136 South Second-street.
Giles, James No. 63 South Second-street.
Phiten, James No. 25 South Fourth-street.
Duncan, Jacob No. 128 South First Street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Wise, Adam No. 129 Wyckoff-street.
Cross, Wm. No. 18 Remsen-street.
Spier, Jos. T. Conselyea-street.
Finnegan, Jas. No. 20 Skillman-street.
Reynolds, N. No. 75 Powers-street.
Sandbloom, Aug. No. 16 Conselyea-street.
Haskins, Geo. S. No. 125 Ainslie-street.
Tiebout, Francis No. 175 Ewen-street.
Wade, John No. 280 South First-street.
Meeker, Gustave, No. 319½ Grand-street.
Knapp, John No. 120 Devoe-street.
Leonard, Dennis Jackson near Graham-street.
Steak, Fred. Graham-avenue near Wyckoff-street.
Frost, Oakley, Withers bet. Leonard and Ewen streets.
Langdon, John No. 266 South First-street.
Wilson, John No. 237 South First-street.
Eigel, Henry No. 288 South First-street.
Micheleauer, Francis No. 89 Union-avenue.
Kaihl, Chas. Ainslie bet. Union-avenue and Tenth-street.
Monegal, McClarry, No. 104 Devoe-street.
Orr, James No. 69 Wyckoff-street.
Myers, John M. No. 252 Smith-street.
Mount, Jas. No. 8 Ainslie-street.
Wackuhatea, Aug. No. 400 Grand-street.
Teuton, Wm. No. 356 Grand-street.
Gibbard, Adam No. 150 Wyckoff-street.
Van Vault, Jacob No. 286 Grand-street.
Amerne, John L. No. 363 Grand-street.
Irwin, John No. 282 South Second-street.
Mott, James No. 136 Remsen-street.
Bowman, Wm. No. 18 Skillman-street.
Noye, Jno. Jr. No. 251 Ewen-street.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Elliott, Albert No. 180 Taylor-street.
Purder, Michael Kent-avenue, near Taylor-street.
Bungay, Geo. W. No. 98 Clymer-street.
Wehler, Wm. Throop-avenue and Whipple-street.
Knapp, Frank No. 44 Taylor-street.
Sandford, Wm. No. 2 Clymer-street.
Holican, Mich River-street, near Taylor.
Leinenger, Anthony Ross-street, near Wythe-avenue.
Anderson, John Flushing-avenue, near Broadway.
Labb, Henry No. 42 Clymer-street.
Cross, Marin No. 16 Rush-street.
Wickersham, John B. No. 64 Bedford-avenue.
Miller, John S. Lee-avenue, near Bowron-place.
Beard, Sam. S. Lee-avenue, corner Rodney-street.
Hendrickson, Isaac No. 118 Broadway.
Donnelly, Jas. No. 64 Wilson-street.
Stannard, Edwin No. 3 Wilson-street.
Tuttle, Eben J. Bedford-avenue, near Taylor-street.
Knowlton, John H. Kent-avenue, corner Ann-street.
Clicker, Anthony No. 42 Clymer-street.
Colberp, Geo. Walton-street, near Broadway.

Avoid a Draft.

Only about twelve hundred men are now needed to fill the quota of this City. Supervisor BLUNT is daily hard at work at the Park Recruiting Barracks paying the bounties to recruits, which are as follows: For army recruits, $300; for marines, $300; for naval recruits for three years, $300; for naval recruits for two years, $200; for naval recruits for one year, $100. A premium of $20 is also given to each man bringing a recruit.

Union Commission.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Cooper Institute with a view to the advancement of the cause of the American and Christian Union. Rev. Dr. E. N. KIRK, of Boston, presided. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A large proportion of the inhabitants of the Slave States, by the social system of those States, have been prevented from possessing an interest in the landed property of this country, and have also been deprived of the advantages of education and a Christian civilization; therefore

Resolved, That it becomes the inhabitants of the Free States deeply to commiserate their condition. And

Whereas, The ignorance and degradation of that people has made them the willing and misguided instruments of the demagogues who projected the rebellion that has threatened our national existence; therefore

Resolved, That we regard the removal of that ignorance and degradation as indispensable to the future peace of our country. And

Whereas, The power of the dominant class in those States which has entirely prevented the introduction of the agency and influence of Christian civilization among their degraded neighbors, heretofore preventing any foreign attempt at improving their condition; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the citizens of the Free States, in connection with the intelligent and loyal men of the Slave States, to prepare a system of home missionary operations which may follow the advance of our victorious armies.

Two other resolution, relative to Committees were also adopted. Remarks were made by Hon. ELI THAYER, Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Schools for Southern Whites.

A letter on the educational wants of the white population of the South, from Rev. HORACE JAMES, Chaplain and Superintendent of Negro Affairs, Newbern, N. C., to a gentleman in this City:

"MY DEAR BROTHER: I am in receipt of your letter of March 4, which speaks of the movements you are inaugurating for the instruction of the white population of the South. I am glad you have undertaken to attend to this business. Our efforts to furnish schools for the colored people have already reacted powerfully upon the poor whites of the South, and they are beginning to clamor for the instruction which they perceive given freely to others. I have noticed in every one of the towns and cities in our department, held in military possession, the rising of this feeling among the white population. In answer to it, I have already established schools for them in Washington and in Beaufort, and have intended to do so in all the other places we hold. Within a few days the Commanding-General of this Department, J. J. PECK, has issued an order establishing schools for whites in Newbern, and appointing a commission of gentlemen here to superintend them. One has already been opened, and a lady placed in charge of it who has resided some years in the city. I was last week at Hatteras Inlet. I think four or five teachers might well be located there, and the people are all ready to receive them cordially and gratefully. I hope your association will be formed, and the work prosecuted with energy. I have long been convinced that this rebellion, which is causing us so much trouble, is founded in ignorance, both among the whites and the blacks, and that he who shall do the most to displace this ignorance with intelligence will be doing the most to prevent any future outbreak of the same sort. In opening schools for the South, we are laying the foundations of a new order of society."

Similar appeals come from the department of Gen. BUTLER, especially in regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and from the department of Gen. BANKS, at New-Orleans. And this want it is one design of the Union Commission to supply. That Commission is to organize at a meeting in Cooper Institute, Thursday, the 12th inst., at 3 P. M. And we trust it will have the generous coöperation of the friends of our country and kind in accomplishing the desirable results it has in view. UNION.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.—The New-York Society for the relief of the ruptured and crippled, held their first annual meeting, at the Bible-House, Tuesday evening, May 10, when Mr. R. M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, read a very able report, being a review of their labors for the year; and was followed by Dr. JAMES KNIGHT, the physician and surgeon of the institution, who read a very full report of the great and good work that has been done for the indigent ruptured and crippled. There has been treated in the Institution during the year, 828 patients, 4½ per cent being under 14 years old. Many of them being paralytic, and unable to walk, have been restored to the use of their limbs; also several laboring under hip disease and white swelling. Cases of club-feet have been made perfect in form, and many cases of weakness peculiar to women, and extraordinary cases of rupture relieved. After the reading of the reports an election was held for officers and a Board of Managers, when JOHN C. GREEN was elected President, and James Lenox, John David Wolfe, R. B. Minturn, Stewart Brown, and A. R. Wetmore, Vice Presidents; Jonathan Sturges, Treasurer; R. M. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary and Joseph B. Collins, Recording Secretary.

COUNT JOANNES VERSUS THE NEW-YORK LEADER—THE EDITOR HELD TO BAIL.—A case of some interest came up yesterday at the Toombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING. It appears that the celebrated Count Joannes, otherwise known as Mr. GEORGE JONES, made a complaint in the court against Mr. JOHN CLANCY, the editor and proprietor of the New-York *Leader*, whereby he charges Mr. CLANCY with having libeled him. The matter of which the Count complains was published on the editorial page of the last issue of the *Leader*. From the affidavit it appears that the objectionable article was headed "Count no Account," and he claims that it is false and libelous, and in its effects seriously injurious to him. The affidavit was signed "GEORGE, the Count JOANNES." A warrant was thereupon issued, and Mr. CLANCY was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of libel in the Court of General Sessions. The latter has retained Ex-Judge JAMES R. WHITING as his counsel in the case. Ex-Senator JOHN J. BRADLEY became Mr. CLANCY'S bondsman.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF COTTON STOLEN.—JAMES CURLEY, MICHAEL MOORE and HENRY WALKER were arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing $400 worth of bale cotton from the hold of the steamship *Morning Star*, lying at Pier No. 47 North River. The testimony was quite conclusive as to the guilt of MOORE and WALKER, but the witnesses could not testify so clearly in regard to CURLEY. The complaint was made by JAMES A. RAYNOR, of No. 40 West-street. WALKER and MOORE were committed in default of $1,000 bail each. CURLEY was discharged. The cotton was found in a boat in the possession of the accused.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NINETEENTH WARD.—A very intelligent meeting of citizens of the Nineteenth Ward took place last evening, in Nineteenth Ward Hall, for the purpose of rendering more complete the organization of the Association, and listening to interesting facts and statistics regarding municipal corruption. These were presented with great force by Messrs. S. D. MOULTON and J. D. WILLIAMSON. Mr. WM. H. WEBB, President of the Association, was in the chair, with Mr. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD as Secretary.

FREE MAPS.—The Home Insurance Company, of New-York, make an excellent advertisement for themselves, while they present the public gratuitously with a large clear colored map showing the "Approaches from Washington to Richmond," and the "Strategic Points of East Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Georgia." In these days, when every man is a strategist, a copy of this map should be in every man's house.

Williamsburgh.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—Yesterday afternoon a burglar, just coming out of No. 8 Clinton-street, was detected by Sheriff MCNAMEE and Mr. OWEN HANOVAN, who gave chase, and on attempting to arrest the fellow he turned round and fired five shots from a revolver. None of them took effect. The parties continued to pursue him, and finally secured him in Furman-street. He had stolen the revolver and some money from the house he entered. The accused was given into the hands of Detective FROST, and locked up. He refused to give his name.

NEW FIRE COMMISSIONER.—The Convention of Delegates to elect a Fire Commissioner for Brooklyn City, in place of Mr. ROMEYN VAN VALKENBURGH, met on Tuesday evening, and reëlected Mr. VAN VALKENBUGH. He received twenty-nine out of a poll of forty-three votes. He is the President of the Board, and was declared elected for five years.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Prospects of the Campaign in Georgia—The Preliminary Movement.

The Indianapolis *State Journal* says:

"Capt. WILLIAM C. MCGONIGAL, of our Second Cavalry, but recently of Gen. THOMAS'S Staff as Inspector of Railroads, arrived in the city early yesterday morning, with about ninety men of his regiment, who long ago reënlisted as veterans, but have only just now found an opportunity to get home. He left Chattanooga on Saturday, and therefore brings us as late news as the telegraph, and more of it. He says SHERMAN'S force is greatly superior to JOHNSTON'S, how much it would not be proper to state, and that it is thought by no means improbable that the latter will make no stand this side of Atlanta. If he does, it is anticipated that the Sand Hills, some ten miles or so south of Dalton, will be the place, as the position cannot be turned without great difficulty, and affords many advantages for resisting a front attack. On the Coosa River is another formidable position, which may be used to delay our movements until the stores and machinery at Atlanta may be removed.

SHERMAN is advancing by way of Dalton, toward Atlanta or the rebel army, whichever gets in his way first, and Gen. MCPHERSON, with the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, is advancing toward Rome, and in that direction coöperating with SHERMAN. JOHNSTON'S force is estimated to be about 30,000 men, or but little over, and if LEE is kept busy by GRANT but few reinforcements can be added to it. The chances of success certainly seem to be good in this central spot of rebeldom. The railroads, Capt. MAGONIGLE says, are able to supply the whole army of the department and accumulate about thirty-seven per cent. of each day's transportation, so that the rebels are not likely to make much by our inability to keep going when we start."

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, with SHERMAN'S army, says:

"The return of the veterans during the last month has swelled the army to an imposing figure and it goes forward with almost—perhaps quite—every available regiment. A movement to look after the individual absentees has just been ordered by Gen. SHERMAN and Capt. WARNOCK, of the Second Ohio, accompanied by a detail of officers, left for Nashville yesterday, (May 3,) with authority to send to their regiments every man, no matter where found, capable of bearing arms.

The advance of the army last night was beyond Ringgold, and the march was resumed this morning. Your readers, with this statement, may speculate quite as effectively as myself as to the drift of the movement. It may simply be intended to get within speedy reach of the enemy; it may mean instant battle. Part of the army occupies the same region that we held previous to the fight at Chickamauga, and the eyes of amateur strategists are turned toward Rome, though they have just as abundant reason to pore over the military resources and configuration of the country east of Dalton.

The movement of the troops at Pulaski was commenced on Friday, the First Brigade of SWEENY'S Division taking the advance. The Second Brigade of that same division followed up, all the while within supporting distance. The first camp fires were built on the west side of Elk River, in Giles County, Tennessee, after a march of some fifteen miles.

Saturday morning the Second Brigade took the advance, according to the military regulations, and that night with the First near at hand, encamped on Big Limestone, a small stream flowing through Steadison County, Ala.

Early on Sunday the march was resumed, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon all of these troops were cooking their rations in Huntsville. Here the Third Brigade, until recently stationed at Athens, joined the division, and this morning will move out in the order in which the brigades are numbered."

The War in Western Louisiana.

A HISTORICAL CHURCH AND A HISTORICAL BELL.

A recent letter from Natchitoches, La., notices the interesting fact that religious services were held in the Protestant Episcopal Church in that place on Sunday, April 10, for the first time since early in 1861—soon after the outbreak of the war. Rev. Mr. BACON, former pastor of this church, remained firm in his loyalty to the last, and by so doing, of course, offended his people, and was finally obliged to leave. He found protection within the Union lines, however, was on board the *Richmond*, Admiral FARRAGUT'S flagship, when she ran the gauntlet of the batteries at Port Hudson, and has recently been occupying the pulpit of the Episcopal Church at Alexandria, La. The church in Natchitoches, of which Mr. BACON was formerly rector, was the first and is now the only Episcopal Church in the Upper Red River region. It was established in the face of great opposition, and finally only by the aid of some wealthy and liberal citizens of this State. The bell, which is of remarkably fine and clear tone, was presented to the church by Gen. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, of Tivoli, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that of the few church bells in that district of country, it was the only one which was saved from the clutches of the sacrilegious BEAUREGARD when he levied upon all the church bells in the Southwest to procure material for the manufacture of cannon.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 1841, 1923, 2,223, 2,238, 2,239, 2,083, 2,081, 2,108, 2,106, 915, 2,269. *Part II.*—Adjourned to 16th.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 215, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 234, 235, 236, 232, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 535, 636, 640, 643. *Part 2.*—Adjourned to 23d.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4253, 4255, 4257, 4259, 4261, 4263, 4265, 4267, 4269, 4273, 4275, 4277, 4279, 4281, 4283. *Part II.*—Nos. 3456, 2940, 3440, 336, 1076, 3712, 3716, 3718, 3720, 3722, 3724, 3726, 3728, 3932, 3734.

The Responsibility of Telegraph Companies.

[We have already made a brief notice of the following case; but its interest and importance warrant a more full statement of the points decided.]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—MAY 5.

Before Judge Daly.

Charles E. Rittenhouse and others vs. The Independent Line of Telegraph.—The plaintiffs are bankers and brokers doing business in the City of Washington. The defendant is a corporation, operating a line of telegraph between that city and New-York and other places. On the 14th day of October, 1863, the plaintiffs delivered to the defendant in Washington a message directed to Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall-street, New-York, which read as follows: "If we have any old Southern on hand sell same before board. Buy five Hudson at board-quote price," and paid the defendant the usual rates for transmitting and delivering the same. When delivered the message read as follows: "If we have any old Southern on hand sell same before board. Buy five *hundred* at board-quote price." Drexel, Winthrop & Co. sold Michigan Southern stock before the meeting of the board as the message directed, and at the board bought on account of the plaintiffs 500 shares of the same stock and advised the plaintiffs by telegraph of the purchase. The plaintiffs thereupon informed Durrel, Winthrop & Co., by telegraph, that the message was erroneously delivered and directed them to sell the 500 shares of Michigan Southern and "execute the balance of the order." This message was delivered just after the adjournment of the board. Durrel, Winthrop & Co. immediately sold the 500 shares of Michigan Southern at a loss of $475, and bought 500 shares of Hudson River Railroad stock at an advance of $1,375 beyond the price at the morning board, the price paid being the market price in the street at the time of the purchase.

The defendant was not notified of the transactions until sometime afterward. The plaintiffs claimed judgment for the loss of $475 on the Michigan Southern and the difference of $1,375 between the price of Hudson River at the morning Board and at the time it was purchased. There was no controversy about the facts.

The defendant's counsel moved the court to dismiss the complaint and on such motion presented the following points;

1. That the message as delivered by the defendant to D. W. & Co. was so indefinite and uncertain in its directions to buy as to put them upon inquiry as to its meaning.

This point was overruled by the court.

2. That the words *five hundred*, in the connection in which they were used in the message as delivered, conveyed no authority to D. W. & Co. to purchase Michigan Southern Railroad stock.

This point was overruled by the court, and the court held and decided that the message, as delivered, authorized D. W. & Co. to purchase five hundred shares of Michigan Southern Railroad stock.

3. That on the discovery of the error in the message as delivered after the purchase of Michigan Southern, it was the duty of the plaintiffs or their agents, D. W. & Co., to notify defendant of the purchase, and give the defendant an opportunity to adopt it, and assume the consequences thereof.

The court sustained this point, and decided that as no such notice was given, but, on the contrary, the plaintiffs sold the stock without consulting the defendants, they could not recover for any loss incurred by such purchase and sale.

4. That the purchase of the Hudson Railroad stock was a voluntary purchase, made with full knowledge on the part of the plaintiffs of the error in the delivery of the message and of the then market price of the stock; and that the damages claimed by the plaintiffs thereon are speculative merely, and did not result from the defendants' error.

This point was overruled by the court.

5. That the purchase of Hudson River stock by D. W. & Co. was not made in accordance with the directions of the plaintiffs, inasmuch as such purchase was not made at the board, and the defendant cannot be made liable thereon.

This point was overruled by the court.

6. That the negligence and carelessness of the plaintiffs' agents, in misconstruing the message, contributed to the injury alleged, and the plaintiffs cannot recover.

This point was overruled by the court.

7. That after discovery of the error, and before purchasing the Hudson River stock, it was the duty of the plaintiffs to notify the defendant, and having omitted to do so, they cannot recover for the loss on that purchase.

This point was overruled by the court.

The court thereupon decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the sum of $1,375, with interest from Oct. 14, 1863, amounting in all to the sum of $1,425 89, and ordered judgment accordingly.

E. Sprout for plaintiffs; Edward Fitch for defendant.

Damages Sought for the Desecration of a Grave—Customs of the Israelites.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge MacCarthy.

Solomon Ullman vs. The Congregation B'Nai Israel.—The plaintiff in this case is a Jew, and was formerly a member of the above congregation. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants are a religious corporation or society, and that they have a burying-ground in which all the members of the congregation are shareholders, and have a plot. In 1862 Joseph Ullman, the father of plaintiff, was a member of this society, and had a right in this burying-ground. In September, 1863, plaintiff's father died, and was buried in the burying-ground of the congregation, in the plot owned by him. After such burial, plaintiff caused to be erected over his grave a plain marble slab, of the value of $50, and plaintiff alleges that in October, 1863, the defendants, by their agents or servants entered the graveyard, removed the tombstone over his father's grave, taking it away and converting it to their own use. Plaintiff claims $500 damages for the value of the stone and for the desecration of his father's grave.

The defendants, on their part, show that the congregation is an incorporated society; that the use of the graveyard by its members is regulated by certain rules or by-laws, among which it has been enacted that no tombstone can be placed in the burial ground unless the wording thereof is previously approved by the Board of Trustees or committee, and in no case can any other date than the Hebrew, calculated from the creation of the world, be permitted. In this case the defendants allege that the date on the tombstone of the plaintiff's father was not calculated from the creation of the world, but was the date according to the Christian era, and for that and other violation of the rules of the society the tombstone was removed after due notice to plaintiff. The plaintiff relied upon the act of the Legislature of this State for the prevention and punishment of the desecration of graves, and contended that the acts of defendants were instigated by malice, because plaintiff had receded from the society, and had not paid his dues. The defendant contended that the plaintiff, in the use of the burial-ground, was bound to comply with their regulations, and also that he was not the owner of the tombstone, and had no right to sue.

His Honor said that the law gave the religious societies of this State the right to regulate the use of the burial places belonging to them, and all members of the society are supposed to know these regulations and require no special notice. The only question for the jury to decide upon was whether this monument was removed in malice toward plaintiff, or only to compel a compliance with their rules.

The jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

Mr. Hirsch for plaintiff; Mr. Morrison for defendant.

Another Riot Claim Disposed Of.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Henry C. Serwais vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York.—This was one of the riot cases. Plaintiff's premises were attacked by the mob in July last; the building owned by him injured to the amount of $150, and rendered untenable for the space of three months, for which $200 additional damages was claimed. The evidence showed that the building might have been repaired within a month, and that the cost of repairing was not $150. Verdict for plaintiff for $134.

Mr. Genet for the plaintiff; John R. Haskett for defendant.

United States Commissioner's Court—MAY 12.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Tyrrell, Bunns, Reilly and Sieers, Charged with Enticing a Soldier to Desert.—The accused were brought up for examination this morning, before the Commissioner, charged with enticing a soldier belonging to the Tenth United States Infantry to desert from his regiment and procure the extra bounty. After the examination of Capt. Erhardt, the Provost-Marshal for the First District, and two of his detectives, in regard to certain admissions and confessions alleged to have been made on a preliminary examination by the accused, and the Government failing to produce the complainant, the accused were discharged.

United States District-Attorney for the Government; William A. Boyd and George M. Curtis for the accused.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SOMEBODY ELSE—SATAN IN PARIS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SIMMONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—IRELAND AS IS WAS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; BELPHEGOR; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

SALON DIABOLIQUE—(No. 585 Broadway)—MYSTERIOUS PERFORMANCES.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news which we give this morning will send a thrill of joy throughout the country. Gen. GRANT, it seems, renewed the battle on Wednesday, and made good progress during the day, forcing LEE out of his position at Spottsylvania, and capturing many prisoners, though of this day's operations the details are very meager. But yesterday morning Gen. HANCOCK, leading his whole corps, with the most sublime valor, made a terrific charge upon the rebels under A. P. HILL, and put them to ignominious route, bearing off as trophies of their gallant action one Major-General, two Brigadier-Generals, over three thousand prisoners and twelve pieces of artillery. This occurred five miles below Spottsylvania Court-house, and indicates that LEE was in full retreat.

The transports *City Belle*, *Emma* and *Warner*, and the gunboat *Signal* were fired upon and destroyed while passing a battery twelve miles below Alexandria, and the gunboat *Covington* was set on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. This battery is composed of guns captured from Gen. BANKS. Gen. BANKS remains at Alexandria, and is strong enough to resist any attack. During the fight above Alexandria, Admiral PORTER'S boat, the *Cricket*, suffered severely. The engineers were both killed, and many of the crew wounded. Gen. CANBY and Staff arrived at Cairo on Wednesday morning. The rebels are reported to have boarded the steamer *Emma* on the Red River, forced her crew into the hold, and then set her on fire.

Gen. STEELE'S forces are fortifying Little Rock. Rebel cavalry have gone in the direction of Fort Smith, and it is surmised have captured the town of Dardanella. The rebels, it is said, did not slaughter the colored troops at the battle of Salina River, but dressed the wounds of many and sent a flag of truce to Gen. STEELE asking for an exchange of prisoners. The reason assigned is that during Gen. STEELE'S campaign the negroes took no prisoners.

Unofficial reports from Gen. SHERMAN report everything satisfactory, the rebels having been driven back to Rocky Ridge and Buzzard Roost Mountain after three days' steady fighting, in which all the corps participated.

An expedition is said to have left Vicksburgh for Yazoo City. An engagement was daily expected with the rebels under LEE, ROSS and ADAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., and Queenstown dates to the 1st inst., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night. A party test vote had been taken in the House of Commons on the question of detaining the rebel prize *Tuscaloosa*, at the Cape. The Government were sustained by a majority of thirty-four. Lord DERBY brought up the subject of LAIRD'S rams in the House of Lords—defending the builders. The commission which went to Egypt to procure evidence of their intended destination for the Viceroy's service, was to be back on the 7th of May. The Danish Conference had temporarily suspended its sittings. The Atlantic cable is being manufactured at the rate of ten nautical miles a day. The Duke of Newcastle is again seriously ill. Lord PALMERSTON is also confined to his house. The news of BANKS' reverses had caused an advance of 2½ per cent. in the rebel loan. At the Frankfort Shakespeare Tercentenary, some high words passed between the English and German guests. The American Consul acted the part of peacemaker.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON offered a bill authorizing every railroad in the United States to carry freight, passengers, mails, troops and Government supplies, and receive compensation therefor. It was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the Senate with a list of all general officers in commission at or since the beginning of the present war. The bill altering the charter of the City of Washington so as to allow every male citizen to vote without regard to color, was brought up for argument, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce recommending the extension of telegraphic communication with the Old World was presented. The House renewed the consideration of the bill to give homesteads from forfeited or confiscated lands to soldiers and sailors, without regard to color. The bill declaring the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to be public highways of the United States, was also considered.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen held quite a lengthy sitting yesterday, and dispatched considerable business. The Mayor sent in a message, stating that he had signed the appropriation ordinance for 1864, as adopted by the Common Council, because of the wants of the numerous claimants upon the City Treasury, but expressing his belief, that while the Common Council had an undoubted right to decrease appropriations authorized by the Legislature, still the cutting off of such items as the appropriation for an Inebriate Asylum, for the Blind Mechanics' Association, and for judgments which have been already obtained against the City, and which it is bound in honor to pay, was injudicious. After some opposition, the message was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes. The Mayor also transmitted the resolution of the Commissioners of Health, recommending that the ordinance prohibiting bone-boiling establishments within the City limits be amended to include fat-boiling establishments. The message was referred to the Committee on Board of Health. The Comptroller was directed to furnish the House of Refuge 3,000 loads of manure. A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to set apart rooms in the Police Court-house on Fifty-seventh-street, for the use of the Seventh District Justice's Court, now located in Eighty-sixth-street. The Comptroller reported that for the fortnight ending April 30, 13,498 families, comprising 34,099 persons, were relieved from the Volunteer Family Aid Fund, at an expense of $61,174. The fund was then overdrawn $82,810 90. The resolution adopted by the Aldermen, setting apart a portion of the Central Park for a division parade-ground for the military, was discussed. The board refused to call upon the Central Park Commissioners for information on the subject, or to ask the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the powers of the Common Council in the premises, and finally refused to concur with the Aldermen in adopting the resolution. The paper was laid over. The board reconsidered its former resolution to meet but twice a month, and agreed to meet hereafter twice a week, as usual.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday JOSEPHINE WOODS and IRENE MACREADY, both of Eighth-street, were brought up upon a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and held to answer any indictment that might be brought against them. EDWARD TANNEY pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. Prisoner was indicted for stabbing a man named FITZGERALD, in August last.

The movements in Breadstuffs yesterday were more extensive, especially in Flour and Wheat, the receipts, sales and shipments of which were quite liberal. Prices of Wheat, Corn and Oats were firmer. A fair business was transacted in Cotton, Hay, Leather, Petroleum, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Provisions, which latter were somewhat unsettled in price. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. The freight engagements were quite large, particularly of Wheat for British ports, and rates were higher.

The Gold market was 1@2 ℔ cent. lower yesterday than on Wednesday. The Stock speculation generally tame, the Brokers being more interested to hear the result of the great battles in Virginia than in soliciting new orders from their customers. Money easy, at 6 ℔ cent.

THE CAMPAIGN.—We, this morning, give a very comprehensive history of the great operations that have been going on in Virginia during the last week from the pen of Mr. SWINTON. The public, who have been so greatly confused in their efforts to learn from the telegrams the real character of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S campaign, will find here something at once popular, picturesque and military.

The latest army news will be found on the eighth page. It is news of continuous triumph.

The Work to be Done.

There are many people, as is shown by the continued high price of gold, who are disappointed and made doubtful by the slowness of GRANT'S advance, the obstinacy of LEE'S resistance, and the magnitude of our losses. This is due mainly to the fact that there still lingers in the public mind much of the old delusion about the importance of capturing certain places. We have so long cherished the belief that the existence of the Confederacy depended on the possession of certain towns, that no amount of practical experience of its falsity seems sufficient to rid us of it. We have gone on flattering ourselves for three years that if we took New-Orleans, or took Charleston, or Vicksburgh, or took Richmond and reoccupied this and that point, "the back of the rebellion would be broken." The latest illustration of this craze was Gen. BANKS' march on Shreveport. There is very little doubt that he flattered himself that, when Shreveport fell, the Confederacy would shake to its centre.

It is only this year that a very considerable portion of the public has thoroughly wakened up to the fact, that owing to the enormous extent of the territory we seek to conquer, the occupation of places, is of comparatively little value. Of course, some places, such as the capital of the Confederacy have more value than others. The loss of Richmond would be a heavy blow and a great discouragement to the enemy; but it would be simply a moral blow. It would be a mortification, but unless it was an indication of weakness, it would be little more. For, we think it has for some time been very apparent, that the people of the South have passed beyond the stage in which their imagination has much power over them. They have lived for three years in the valley of the shadow of death; they have drank the cup of bitterness to the dregs. They have submitted to national bankruptcy, to the loss of slaves, to a general conscription, and to an absolute military tyranny. They are now wearing rags and half starving. For men in this condition it is clear that blows that are merely "moral" have no longer any terrors. In so far, therefore, as the loss of a place diminishes their supply of food, or clothing, or ammunition, it will affect them. If it does none of these things, they soon get over it.

Now if we took Richmond, but allowed LEE'S army to retire southward without much damage, there is no question whatever we should not have made much progress. He would hold out in North Carolina or Georgia, conscript and impress supplies, and fight on as before, and we should have to follow him for hundreds of miles, slowly, continuously, and with difficulties of all kinds steadily increasing, the further we penetrated into the interior and away from our base.

Therefore, we ought to be devoutly thankful that he has chosen to fight it out in Virginia, and to fight obstinately. If he had fallen back without fighting, even if he had left Richmond at our mercy, we think there is very little doubt that it might have protracted the war for another year. But, by standing stubbornly, and defending every strong position, he gives us a chance of slowly destroying him; and when *Lee's army is destroyed*, let it be remembered, *the rebellion is virtually over*. There is no other to take its place. No doubt the process of destroying him is a bloody one, and costs us dearly; but it is not half as costly as it would be to chase him up and down the South for another year, losing men every day by the hundred in killed, wounded and sick. It would have been well indeed for us if we could have done in the first year of the war what we are doing to-day; if we could have drawn the mass of the Southern forces into Virginia, and fought them every day for a month, even if it had cost us 100,000 men, provided we had succeeded in the end in breaking up their army. We should have saved by it fully 100,000 men, and many millions of treasure.

What will Come of It?—An Essential Difference.

While it would be presumptous yet to affirm that GRANT will soon conquer his road to Richmond, it is certain that the present campaign will leave one of the great armies terribly worsted. The spirit of the two leaders, and of the two armies, will make it impossible for Richmond to be either taken, or not taken, this Summer, without a blow that shall absolutely disable either the one army or the other. Knowing that this blow must fall, we have a right to inquire which side is best prepared to endure it. Would it be alike damaging, or alike fatal, in either case?

A great deal has been said by some very well-meaning but over-sanguine journals about the growing discouragement of the rebels. We are bound to say that we have seen no evidence of it. On the contrary, we do not recollect a time for the last two years when the rebel papers, generally, have evinced so much satisfaction with the spirit of their people, and such steady confidence that their cause would triumph, as since this year has opened. Nor has this been entirely without reason. The fact that the Southern people have so calmly submitted to the unprecedented measures of the last rebel Congress—the levy *en masse*, the conversion, or rather, annihilation of the currency, the appropriation of all crops, present and future, for the use of the army—say what we may of it, shows great staunchness. It is weakness to call it the effect of intimidation. No Government that ever existed could ever cow a people, once free, into an absolutely silent submission to such measures. Were there serious discontent, it would be sure to find expression in some manner. The fact that Southern opinion sustains the extraordinary action at Richmond, indicates determination and not despondency. The military events of the last four months—the thwarting of all attempts on Charleston, the overthrow of SEYMOUR in Florida, the overthrow of BANKS in Louisiana, the bloody stroke at Fort Pillow, the successes on the North Carolina coast, the discomfiture of STEELE—have all been calculated to strengthen confidence. The fact that gold was constantly rising in the North was taken as a proof that our financial system was breaking down; and the noise made by our Copperheads about divisions in the Union party, and about the brightening prospects of the election of MCCLELLAN to the Presidency, also operated as a stimulus. We are satisfied that when this month of May opened, the Southern people generally believed quite as strongly that "the Confederacy" would prevail, as we believed it would be broken down.

But, though the confidence on both sides may have been about the same in degree, it by no means follows that a reverse would have the same effect on either side. We believe the effect would be very different; that the overthrow of LEE would forever destroy Southern determination, while Northern determination would be only for the moment staggered by the overthrow of GRANT. In other words, we believe that the one confidence is founded on specious appearance, the other on solid fact.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday last, in its article which we copied Wednesday, discloses the real character of the Southern feeling. It said:

> "The people of the Confederacy are by no means prepared for the failure of LEE. They have not permitted themselves to contemplate the probability of anything but victory. They have made up their minds, unwisely, that the war must end one way or the other this year, forgetting quite that there can be but one way. If LEE should fail and his army be unsuccessful, we greatly fear that *the majority of the people would begin to look the other way*"

No paper in the Confederacy" is more zealous for the rebel cause than the sheet which uses this language. Would any war journal of the North, treating the contingency of GRANT'S defeat, express any such fear of the Northern people? Does any one see anywhere a symptom of a disposition on the part of the Northern "majority" to make the decision of the war turn upon the favorable or unfavorable issue of this Summer's campaign? There is no such disposition, and not even the most reckless Copperhead print in the North will dare affirm it. Firm as is the trust of our people that the campaign will end triumphantly for the old flag, there is yet silently behind all that, a feeling that if the forces we already have under arms are not sufficient they shall be made sufficient. This season's work can come to no failure, which would not, in due time, stimulate to redoubled efforts, with redoubled means, in a future campaign. There is not a doubt that sooner than consent to the partition of the Republic, armies twice as large as those now in the field would be raised—armies which it would be physically impossible for any "confederate" force to withstand. The material exists—the patriotic spirit exists; and, if it must come to that, our "majority" will cheerfully accept the necessity.

And just here lies the essential difference in the two cases. The Southern rebels know that they are now using the *maximum* of their power, and that if this cannot avail them nothing can. The Northern people have no such consciousness. On the other hand, they know that their real numbers have not yet been a half, or even a quarter, drawn upon. They feel that they have immense reserves, while the rebellion has none, and thus that their ability to overcome the rebellion is as sure as anything earthly can be. Saying nothing about any difference in Northern and Southern character, or in the respective merits of the two causes in conflict, this difference in reserved strength of itself suffices to make a vast difference in the manner in which disaster would be received on this side or on that. The fear which the Richmond *Whig* expresses is precisely what might be expected of people placed in such a situation. Individuals may fight against all hope, but the "majority" never do. When hope departs they are sure to "begin to look the other way"—are sure to seek for peace. The Northern people would do the same thing. They would never maintain an absolutely hopeless contest. However much pride might urge, neither reason nor interest would consent. But, with our prodigious means still unused, hope cannot possibly desert us for a long time yet—certainly not during this campaign, or another, or yet another. Gen. GRANT may fail in his effort; but for all that we say our majority will not begin to look the other way. If he does not fail, we have the admission of the Richmond *Whig*, and it stands to reason, too, that the Southern majority will "begin to look the other way." That is just the difference.

TO ALL PATRIOTS.—Let the whole country send up prayers to Heaven for the protection of the great leader of our army, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. His great lieutenant has fallen—SEDGWICK is no more. The heroic WADSWORTH sleeps in death. HAYS, STEVENSON, RICE and OWENS have fought their last fight. Many others of his staunchest Generals, scores upon scores of his Colonels, and hundreds of other invaluable officers, have been killed or put out of the field by wounds. How terrible the thought that some one of the million whizzing bullets may perchance strike the head or heart of Gen. GRANT. God save the Lieutenant-General! God save the Lieutenant-General!

LEE'S ARMY.—We are now beginning to comprehend the terrible significance of a phrase which has been in very frequent use for a long time—"the destruction of LEE'S army." How little the public realized the full import of the words or of the thing. How little they comprehended the havoc in our own army which the effort must cause. LEE'S army was a huge, strong, compact, fierce, ferocious mass. It was energized by hate, hardened by experience, toughened by time, and severely disciplined. It was determined not to be destroyed. Last week, however, we began to try it. A week of fearful battles, and fearful destruction to both sides, is the record. The work is by no means done yet. When it is done, and in other years, we shall begin to realize the magnitude of the bloody labor we undertook.

THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY.—We have never in the course of the war, nor on the occurrence of any of its great battles, known such a deep and solemn feeling to pervade the community as that which has been dominant for the last few days, and especially yesterday. The public realized the greatness, the importance and the costliness of the struggle between our old Army of the Potomac and the army of LEE. They realized the carnage and felt the irreparable losses. The feeling was not one merely sensational, nor of mere excitement. It was profound and appreciative. Admiration of the deathless valor of our brave soldiers, and gratitude for their devotion was also universal.

GRANT'S FIRST PROPOSITION AND HIS LAST.—At the opening of Gen. GRANT'S military career at Fort Donelson, he sent a proposition to Gen. BUCKNER, who had requested a cessation of hostilities after two days' fighting, in these words: "*I propose* to move immediately upon your works." We have had but few other propositions from him till now, when he makes another, after six days' fighting: "*I propose*," says he, "to fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer." Both of these proposals are very cool, but terribly determined.

REBEL OPINIONS AND LOYAL FACTS.—Ten days ago, in the extreme dearth of news from GRANT'S army, we copied into these columns, from the Richmond *Enquirer*, some speculations as to the strategy of the campaign then pending. The extract given was from a rebel correspondent writing from within LEE'S lines at Orange Court-house. It is worth reproducing now that GRANT'S strategy has been unfolded:

> "The commonly received opinion that GRANT will attack Gen. LEE in front and in his fortifications is erroneous. He will seek *to turn the flank of our army*, and his policy is, evidently, to retain his present position until his organization and equipment be thoroughly accomplished, and then, by suddenly unfolding his strategy, to surprise Gen. LEE. *He may march rapidly and without announcement* either to some point of crossing the Rapidan or Rappahannock, or to Port Republic, thence to Staunton, thence to Lynchburgh. *I think an attempt to flank on the east more probable; his army crossing at some of the lower fords of the Rappahannock.* This, however, is all conjecture, and but the echo of Washington gossip."

This rebel writer had more accurate conceptions than Gen. LEE. His conjectures were right.

THE RED RIVER FLEET.—The interest which attaches to the late operations—unfortunate though they were—on the Red River, will insure for Admiral PORTER'S report, which appears in other columns, a general perusal. It will strike most readers, however, that the amount of labor, in the first place, wasted in attempting to recover the steamer *Eastport*, after her sinking by a torpedo, and the amount of space given in his report to details of the attempted recovery of the vessel, are out of proportion to the importance of the subject. We do not need a column of argument to convince us that such experienced and careful officers as Commander PHELPS and his superior in this ill-starred expedition did everything that was possible, not only to save the *Eastport*, but also to bring back as many of the smaller fry of vessels as possible. What we are chiefly interested in is to procure additional light on the point of non-coöperation between the naval and land forces, on the apparent absence of any sufficient prearrangement to meet or provide against the obstructions in the river or on its banks, and on the seeming neglect to reckon on a dearth of the water necessary to float such craft as were employed in the expedition. On these points we have some light thrown in this report—if not exactly all that the public crave for. But we have no explanation intelligible to ordinary readers of naval and military history, of the circumstance that for many days there was no communication between the fleet and the army, or of the fact that the latter was sometimes marching forty miles a day when the Admiral supposed it was marching but twenty. Nor do we see why Admiral PORTER should deem it necessary in this report to deprecate public censure upon the Red River operations, by appealing to Providence not to desert his cause and "permit the fleet to be sacrificed when it has so well performed *its* part in what should have been a complete success." The public have no desire either to prejudge or to condemn the fleet or its brave Commander. They only seek to find a reasonable cause for unanticipated failure.

THE DANES AND THEIR MAIDEN CITY.—There is probably less significance, in a military point of view, than at first sight appears in the report, which comes to us this morning by the *Africa*, that the stronghold of Fredericia had been evacuated by the Danes. The place, it is true, has a traditional interest from its successful resistance of hostile attacks in repeated sieges. In the present case, its capacity for defence does not seem to have been put to the test; the Danes probably considering it not only a hopeless task to make another stand within intrenched works after the surrender of the Dannewerke and the fort of Duppel, but an equally needless and unprofitable waste of strength, in view of the conference negotiations in London. After their losses at Duppel, their present fighting force in the field is probably under 30,000. But were it twice as much, no friendly counselor would advise Denmark to prolong the unequal contest, after having taken her seat in the conference. Upon her allied enemies must henceforth rest the responsibility of causing needless bloodshed, if the invasion should be prosecuted beyond the Provincial frontier. Unless the international council in London is to be a mockery alike of reason and of right, the intervening delegates of the three great neutral Powers will see to it, that at this point—if no formal armistice shall be proclaimed—at least a truce shall practically be called, while the preliminaries of the proposed arbitration are under consideration.

The Danes, by retiring from Fredericia to the Island of Fermern, have placed themselves in a position as little obnoxious as possible to the pretensions of the Allies, separated as they are from the disputed Peninsular territory by more than a mile of estuary. The state of affairs, then, looking to the military situation, is not unfavorable to a removal of the issue from the arbitrament of the sword, to the international tribunal now sitting. Failing this, a general war in Europe is the only possible result.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—By the *Africa* we have the intelligence that the Tory party made the case of the *Tuscaloosa* rebel prize (detained at the Cape by orders from the Home Government) the occasion of testing their strength in the House of Commons. The result was a very notable defeat, considering how nearly balanced parties have been for the last two years. In a House of over 400 members the Government majority was 34. A simultaneous attack was made on Earl RUSSELL in the House of Lords by Lord DERBY, in connection with the Laird rams; but there the question was not put to the vote.

GARIBALDI AND THE WORKING CLASSES.—A singular *contretemps* (to call it by no stronger name) in the Garibaldi demonstrations, is seen in the report that the same day—the 23d of April—on which the working people of Naples were passing a series of resolutions expressive of their gratitude for the reception the Liberator had met in England—a meeting of workingmen, held in London, to protest against the quasi-compulsory departure of the General, was violently broken up by the Metropolitan Police—a body under Government control.

Nurses for the Army.

A call has been made by the Surgeon-General for Nurses. Those who are desirous to go will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at room No. 1 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, where they will receive all information.

The Late Gen. Stevenson.

The body of Gen. STEVENSON will arrive in this City this (Friday) morning, and will be laid in state in the City Hall from 12 to 2 o'clock.

BARNEY WILLIAMS.—This gentleman, the public will please remember, takes his benefit at Niblo's to-night.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12.

Fully two-thirds of those brought to the hospitals here as wounded, by careful estimate, are mere skulkers, with only a slight bruise, or in most instances without a scratch. They have availed themselves of the confusion of battle and the character of the Wilderness to get out of line and make their way here among the really disabled.

SKULKERS TO BE SENT BACK TO THE ARMY.

Government has instituted thorough overhauling of hospitals, and all these skedaddlers will be promptly sent back to the army. The presence of officers among this crowd adds much to the disgrace of such conduct. Over a thousand officers and men have already been arrested by the provost guard, and placed in the old Capitol. The officers will be returned to Gen. GRANT in irons.

GEN. WARREN NOT KILLED.

The report of the death of Gen. WARREN is not correct. The rumor may have originated out of the death of Col. WARREN, while on his way from Fredericksburgh to this city.

COL. DELAFIELD NOMINATED AS BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

The President sent into the Senate to-day the nomination of Col. DELAFIELD as Brigadier-General, with a view to his appointment as Chief of Bureau of Engineering, in place of Gen. TOTTEN, recently deceased.

GENS. SCHOFIELD, WRIGHT AND HUMPHREYS CONFIRMED AS MAJOR-GENERALS.

An excited contest over the nomination of Gen. SCHOFIELD as Major-General, in Executive session today, failed to prevent his confirmation—twenty-five yeas to nine nays. Gens. WRIGHT and SCHOFIELD were also confirmed as Major-Generals.

LATEST ADVICES FROM ARKANSAS.

By the arrival of Gen. STEELE'S Chief of Staff here we have latest advices from Arkansas. STEELE'S army is back at Little Rock, after a desperate fight with PRICE, in which the rebels were severely punished. Our forces having had all their supply trains captured, were three days without provisions. The rebels are preparing an attack upon Little Rock, and an assault is looked for daily.

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. WADSWORTH'S DEATH.

It is not yet certain that Gen. WADSWORTH was killed. Col. SHARP has not possession of his body, as reported, and the belief exists among some of his friends here that he may yet be heard of living.

GEN. TURBERT'S CAPTURE BY THE GUERRILLAS.

Gen. TURBERT, who is here under treatment for his wound, was really captured by guerrillas near Fredericksburgh. They stopped the ambulance in which he and a number of other men were, but the General having his coat off escaped recognition, and the gentlemen of the highway contented themselves by taking the horses and the black driver, leaving the wounded men unmolested.

ALL THE RAILROADS TO CARRY PROPERTY, MAILS TROOPS AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

At a special meeting of the Senate Military Committee, this morning, they unanimously instructed the Chairman to report the following joint resolution:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress, in express terms, power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post-roads, and to raise and support armies, therefore

Resolved, That every railroad company in the United States whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assignes, be and is hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road, connections, boats, bridges and ferries, all freights, property, mails, passengers, troops and Government supplies on their way from any State to any other State, and to receive compensation therefor.

legislation contained in this resolution is all that the Raritan Bay party now ask. The House passed the Raritan Bay measure to-day by a majority of six.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Important from the Red River—Two Gunboats and Three Transports Destroyed Below Alexandria—Movements of Gen. Canby—The Expedition against Yazoo City.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 11.

The dispatch boat *Gen. Lyon*, from below, reports that on the 5th inst. the transports *City Belle*, *Emma* and *Warner*, in passing a battery twelve miles below Alexandria, were fired upon and destroyed.

The gunboat *Signal* was also destroyed by the battery, and the gunboat *Covington* was set on fire, to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels.

This battery is composed of guns captured from Gen. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS remains at Alexandria, and is strong enough to resist any attack made upon him.

During the fight above Alexandria, when the gunboat *Joliet* was destroyed, the *Cricket*, Admiral PORTER'S boat suffered severely. Both engineers were killed, and many of the crew wounded.

Gen. CANBY and Staff arrived here this morning.

It is reported that the rebels boarded the steamer *Emma*, on the Red River, forced her crew into the hold, and then set fire to her. This report is not vouched for.

On Saturday night a small band of guerrillas passed between the camp and picket post of an expedition sent out by Gen. PRINCE, from Columbus, Ky., under Col. MOORE. The guerrillas pounced upon our picket force near Mayfield, and captured the whole of them without our forces knowing anything about it until after it was accomplished.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, May 10.

Advices from Vicksburgh state that an expedition had left there for Yazoo City.

The rebel Gens. LEE, ROSS and ADAMS are at Yazoo City, with a large force, and an engagement was daily expected.

The rebel Gen. FORREST had passed Southward. Gen. STURGIS was unable to come up with him.

The rebel Gens. FORREST, CHALMERS, RODDY and LEE, are said to be at Tupelo, where they had a grand review on Saturday last.

An escaped Union cavalry officer reports Union successes at Jackson and Bolivar, Tenn.

The steamer *Belle*, of Memphis, has arrived from Memphis, with 104 bales of cotton.

The steamer *Commercial* has arrived at Memphis from Little Rock, with 917 bales of cotton.

Gen. STEELE'S forces were actively engaged in fortifying Little Rock.

All was quiet on the Arkansas River.

Rebel cavalry had gone in the direction of Fort Smith, and it was rumored that they had taken Dardanella, a small town below Fort Smith.

It is said the rebels did not carry out their system of slaughtering colored troops at the battle of Saline River, but took many of the wounded, dressed their wounds and sent a flag of truce to Gen. STEELE for an exchange of prisoners. The reason assigned for this is that the negroes, during the whole of Gen. STEELE'S campaign, took no prisoners.

A rebel force is said to be in the immediate vicinity of Pine Bluff, Ark.

Eight hundred bales of cotton were sold at Memphis on Saturday. Six hundred bales brought 71c. per pound, and the remainder 74c.@75c. The total receipts for the week were 3,176 bales, and the shipments 2,200 bales. Middling was quoted 72c.@73c. good middling, 75c.@76c.; and fair, 77c.@78c.

Commencement of the Draft in Massachusetts—Contributions for the Wounded.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 12.

The draft commenced in Boston and some of the adjoining towns to-day, and is submitted to in a quiet and peaceful spirit.

Additional surgeons left this city for Virginia today. Liberal contributions continue to be made in aid of the wounded. Surgeons and supplies are also going forward from Concord, N. H.

Greenbacks as Standard Currency.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 12.

The Bankers of this city last night resolved, on and after Monday next, to adopt greenbacks as the standard currency. Similar action has been taken in many places in the interior.

American Temperance Union.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the American Temperance Union was held last evening at Irving Hall, Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, presiding. After prayer, the report of the Executive Committee was read, showing the receipts for the year to have been $7,971 38. The President then delivered the annual address, after which resolutions were passed thanking the President for the assistance he had rendered in protecting the soldier from the intoxicating cup, the Sabbath Schools and Christian Commission for their contributions, and congratulating their brethren in Great Britain on the progress they were making.

A patriotic song was sung by the Hutchinson Family, and addresses were made by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN and others.

The American Bible Society.

The forty-eighth anniversary of this society was held at Irving Hall yesterday morning. The annual business meeting was held at 9 o'clock at the Bible House. The old Board of Managers were elected without opposition. The exercises at Irving Hall were opened with prayer by Bishop JANES. The President of the society, JAMES LENNOX, Esq., delivered the opening address. He congratulated the society on their prosperous condition, and gave some details in regard to the work performed during the past year. The Treasurer's and Managers' reports were read to the meeting, and a series of resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Rev. WILLIAM L. THORNTON, of London, Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, Rev. LACHLAN TAYLOR and others delivered addresses, when the meeting adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Stockton, New-Jersey; Maj C. A. Whitten and Capt. E. B. B. Earnest, of the staff of the late Gen. Sedgwick, and W. C. Fay, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Capt. Campbell, H. B. M. Thirtieth Regiment, Canada, and James H. Bowen, Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. G. F. Woodward, Surgeon-General for the State of California, left the Metropolitan Hotel for San Francisco, yesterday.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12.

CONCERNING RAILROAD AND POST ROUTES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported the following without amendment:

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress, in express terms, the power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post roads, and to raise and support armies; therefore

Resolved, That every railroad in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, be and are hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road, connections, boats, bridges and ferries all freight, property, mails, passengers, troops and Government supplies on their way from one State to any other, and to receive compensation therefor.

CONCERNING GENERAL OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the Senate with a list of all general officers of the regular or volunteer forces in commission at the beginning of the present war or appointed since, with the States in which they were born and from which they were appointed, designating those also whose nominations have been withdrawn from the Senate, those which have expired by constitutional limitation, not having been confirmed by the Senate, those declined, resigned, dropped, discharged, dismissed or mustered out of the service, and those who have died in the service.

THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) called up the bill to alter and amend the charter of the City of Washington and preserve the purity of elections. The bill, as reported, allows every male citizen to vote without regard to color. The pending question was on an amendment of Mr. COWAN to insert the word "white" as a qualification for voters.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) moved a substitute for the amendment, that all citizens of the United States, who have been inhabitants of this District for one year, and a resident in the locality where they propose to vote, having a taxable estate, who can read and write, shall be qualified as electors.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. HARLAN, who reported the bill, would vote for the amendment, however much he opposed it, as he was convinced it would fail unless the word "white" was inserted in the other chamber.

Mr. MORRILL advocated the principles of his substitute.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) said the effect of this measure would, be like the measure in the House yesterday parceling out rebel lands which were even now being stained with the best blood of the country. We had better wait until we had achieved a conquest before we legislated on such matters. All these measures drove off from us many who were inclined to rally to our standard. The proposition of the Senator from Maine did not simply extend the right of franchise to colored persons, but restricted it in certain cases from the whites. This was not in his opinion the time to strip the white man of any privileges, though he may not be able to read or write, much less of his inalienable right of franchise. If we passed the bill, every relative of the noble-hearted soldier, who was to-day offering himself upon his country's altar, would receive the vote of the Senate with a howl of indignation. It would freeze the patriotism in the veins of our soldiers and cause them to stand as dumb statues.

Mr. WILSON was, while willing to give the colored soldier who is fighting the battles of his country the right of suffrage, was unwilling to take it away from those who now enjoy it; and he therefore opposed both the substitute and the amendment. After quoting the law of New-York relating to colored suffrage, which prescribes a qualification of $250, he argued that such a clause as this as a qualification in this bill would be a start in the right direction.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) showed that many of the States had statutes against negro suffrage, and it would be dangerous to attempt it here at this time.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) would vote for the proposition without the property qualification, as he considered that giving the suffrage to the property and not the man. He would, after three years, in which the negroes could learn our institutions, bestow free suffrage upon them.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) argued against the proposition on the ground that the right to vote was purely conventional, and that it rested solely with communities to bestow the privileges of the franchise. He said the inhabitants of Washington were opposed to this measure nearly unanimously. He depicted the evils which would flow from bestowing the high privilege upon the masses of uneducated slaves, especially in Washington, whose population, according to the present ratio of increase, would in five years be one-half colored. The passage of the measure would not only be injurious to the colored race itself, but would irritate the whole country, and especially the Border States. He said this as one who had emancipated slaves by the sweat of his own brow. It was idle to suppose that we could confer the high privileges of civilization by a scratch of the pen or by acts of Congress upon a degraded and ignorant race.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said Slavery died hard, both in this chamber and on the battlefield. We have been compelled before to listen to a vindication of the slave code and the slave hunter on this floor, and to-day the exclusion of colored persons from the franchise has been advocated by the Senator from West Virginia, who was himself introduced into this chamber by the influences of freedom. He rises here to vindicate Slavery in one of its meanest productions.

Mr. WILLEY denied that he defended Slavery. When the Senator had liberated as many slaves as he had, he could afford to call him a friend of the slave, and not before. When the Senator gets his other bill through, to allow negroes to testify in courts of justice, he could bring a half a dozen witnesses to testify that he was a better friend of freedom and emancipation than the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SUMNER said the gentleman had the odious prejudice arising out of his former connection with Slavery still in him. The head of the beast had been cut off but the Senator still clung to the tail.

Mr. COWAN denied the right of the Senator from Massachusetts to denounce those who denied suffrage to negroes as advocating Slavery. The assumption was idle, and only betokened ignorance and weakness. What an idea it was that West Virginia should put herself at the will of the Senator, in order to be in the line of promotion. He thought the Senator should have been called to order for his remarks. He was certainly out of order among gentlemen.

Mr. COWAN proceeded at length to argue against the bill, and to maintain his amendment to it, mentioning that Illinois had not only refused negro suffrage, but by 90,000 majority excluded them from the State altogether. New-York and Pennsylvania were alike unanimous against the measure.

Without action, the Senate, on motion of Mr. WILSON, went into Executive session.

The doors were reopened, and the Senate on motion of Mr. LANE, (Kansas,) adjourned to Monday.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Powell, Ramsey, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sprague, Wade, Williamson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Clarke, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Morgan, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Willey and Wilson—16.

For Thursday's Proceedings of the House see 2d Page.

New-Jersey Union State Convention.

TRENTON, Thursday, May 12.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ o'clock P.M.

The Committee on Permanent officers reported for President, THOMAS H. HERRING, of Bergen; a Vice-President from each county, and a Recording Secretary from each district.

The following delegates were selected to attend the Baltimore Convention:

Senatorial—Wm. A. Newell, Marcus L. Ward, Joseph T. Crowell, James M. Scovel.

District Delegates—First, Edward Brettle, of Camden; Theophilus Paulding, of Salem. Second, Hon. Wm. F. Brown, of Ocean; Samuel A. Dobbins, of Burlington. Third, John P. Blair, of Warren; A. D. Hope, of Somerset. Fourth, Socrates Tuttle, of Passaic; Joseph Cole, of Sussex. Fifth, Charles R. Waugh, of Essex; Benjamin G. Clark, of Hudson. Alternates were also appointed for each district.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the suppression of the rebellion the only question worthy at this time of attention, and that all party considerations ought to be given up to this end; eulogizing the Administration, and declaring it entitled to the gratitude of the country; approving the acts and eulogizing the character of the President, and, while not instructing the delegates, declaring that he ought to be permitted to finish the great work, the burdens of which he has borne; returning thanks to the Generals and soldiers in the field, and expressing sympathy for the dead; regarding the present struggle as one against the despotism of Slavery; denouncing the action of the last Legislature in not allowing the soldiers to vote in the field; declaring that, as Slavery is the cause and purpose of the rebellion, the uprooting of the rebellion will be the destruction of its corner-stone; asking men of all parties to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

The convention was very large and enthusiastic. There was quite a desperate fight in the convention between the friends and opponents of Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, of Camden. In his own district, the first he was defeated. He then appealed to the convention in a stirring speech, representing that he had been stabbed in the back by certain railroad influence. He appealed to the counties in his district, and to the convention, and when the convention was called upon to vote, they elected him a Senatorial delegate over his rival, JOHN T. DIXON. Mr. SCOVEL is an ardent supporter of Mr. LINCOLN.

The Huntsville and De Soto Not Sunk.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 12.

The report of the sinking of the United States steamers *Huntsville* and *De Soto* by the pirate *Florida* was a canard. Both vessels arrived at Key West on the 29th ult. from a cruise. They intended to remain in port two weeks for supplies and repairs.

Relief for the Wounded.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 12.

Subscriptions have been started here, already realizing nearly $10,000, to aid the wounded.

The fund subscribed here for the East Tennessee sufferers now amounts to $94,000.

The Maine Thirty-second Regiment passed through Boston last night en route for Virginia.

Death of Gen. Owens.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 12.

The family of Gen. JOSHUA J. OWENS have received intelligence of his death while at the head of his brigade.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold...s3	175⅝	200 Pitts.F.W.&C.....	111¾
10,000 do	175⅜	10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	53⅝
15,000 do	175⅛	100 Canton Co	46
50 000 do	175⅛	100 do	46¼
100 N. Y. Cen	132⅜	400 do	46⅜
200 do	132¾	300 Cumb. Coal Co.	78⅜
200 do	132⅞	100 do ...b3	79
400 Erie R.	111⅜	100 Quick.Min.Co..s10	71¾
200 do	111½	50 do	71½
100 Hud. Riv. R.	138	100 Qtz. Hill M. Co.	12⅜
300 Cleve. & Pitts	110¼		

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—To-day Messrs. TILTON & Co. publish *The Little Rebel*, a new juvenile, by a well-known author; also, a new edition of *Martin Merivale*, by the author of *Cudjo's Cave*. In a few days this firm will issue their new book of instruction on the art of making wax flowers, fruits, &c. Also, Miss FRANCES POWER COBBE's new work, *Broken Lights; an Inquiry into the Present and Future Prospects of Religious Faith.—Boston Traveller.*

[Advertisement.]

OLD AND NEW.—Our present Chief Magistrate, like the doughty STUYVESANT, who first managed the affairs of the City, is proud of his Dutch blood, but he possesses the advantage that his predecessor was deprived of—he can buy his hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. What a contrast the old steeple crowned headgear of the immortal PETER presents to KNOX's stylish and elegant Spring fabric. There is nothing we can conceive of between the old and the new more striking.

[Advertisement.]

The original HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling superior English royal velvet and Brussels carpeting at reasonable prices; also, imperial three-ply and tapestry ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, four yards wide, table and piano covers, window-shades, floor oil-cloths, from 3 to 24 feet wide. All goods are guaranteed. No urging to buy. One price only. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, Sign of the Large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Full sized patterns of a sleeve and waist of the new Summer walking costume, furnished by Mme. DEMOREST, worth 25 cents. Also, the new and popular music, "Tender Glance Schottische," published at 30 cents. Also, splendid and graphic illustrations of exciting war scenes, and valuable literary matter, in *Demorest's Illustrated News* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 47 | Sun sets..... 7 07 | Moon sets..12 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 41 | Gov. Island.. 1 30 | Hell Gate.. 2 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 12.

Cleared.

Steamship St. Andrew, (Br.,) Scott, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.

Steamers Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Empire, Hunter, Washington, Jas. Hand.

Barks Philena, Davis, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton; Ada Carter, Kinney, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; American Eagle, Ticknor, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Brigs Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Gardiner, Havana, T. A. R. Webster; George Amos, Coombs, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; Susanne, (Hamb.,) Komer, London, A. E. Godeffray; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Hill, St. Pierre, Mar., Middleton & Co.; Regina, (Br.,) Rogers, Cape Breton, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Ocean Star, Crockett, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; John W. Bell, Vail, New-London, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Princess Alexandra, (Br.,) Bovey, Kingston, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley; Eliza & Catharine, (Br.,) Bullard, Dunmoretown, ——; Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Hannah, Wall, Washington, L. Kenny; Josephine, Waterbury, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Sarah A. Read, Read, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Fanny, (Br.,) Miller, Gonaives, Wilson & Camman; Amazon, Chase, Boston, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Commodore, Mitchell, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Jack Easy, (Br.,) Bullerwell, St. Stephen's, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Justina, Gregory, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship El Cid, Hubbard, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French gunboat Catinet, Fabre, New-Orleans April 29, via Havana 6 ds.

Steamer Delaware, Tilton, Fortress Monroe 22 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to M. Sanford.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Downs, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Caduceus, (of London,) Holton, Manila Jan. 30, with hemp, sugar, etc., to W. H. Hubbell.

Ship Anita Garibaldi, (Ital.,) Paratore, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit to F. Berthoud.

Bark Aurora, (Ital.,) Chirico, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to Draper & Devlin. April 8, lat. 38 30, lon. 69, fell in Br. prize schr. Sophia, Acting Master Paul Armond, from Charleston, with loss of sails and the hull badly damaged, and entirely out of provisions. Took off the crew, 5 in number, and brought them to this port.

Bark Mystery, (of Liverpool,) Hamilton, Caldera Jan. 15, and Torne, Chili, Feb. 10, with copper ore and wool to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. Sld. in co. with brig Idella and schr Edward Kidder, for New-York.

Bark Stella, (Norw.,) Anderson, Malaga 67 ds., with fruit and wine to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Cosmopolite, (of Liverpool,) Lightfoot, Chanarel, coast of Chili, 113 ds., with wool and copper ore to George F. Bulley.

Bark Staffa, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Brookman, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Timothy Field, (of Bangor,) Coney, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig A. J. Smith, (of St. John, N. B.,) Atkinson, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Courrior de Nueva Orleans, (Ital.,) Cullora, Palermo 105 ds., passed Gibraltar March 12, with fruit and 14 passengers to F. Bertboud.

Brig Henrietta, (of Greenock,) Hartery, St. Jago 16 ds., with sugar to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Brig Mazeppa, (Brem.,) Strubich, Manzanilla 18 ds., with sugar to H. Barnstoff & Co.

Brig Panama, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Fleming, Manzanilla 18 ds., with cedar, etc., to master.

Brig Alma, (Prus.,) Scherlaw, Bordeaux 70 ds., with wine to order.

Brig Mary Cobb, Duncan, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Bixby & Co.

Schr. Addy P. Stimpson, Cumming, Eastport, with heading to Jed Frye. While at anchor in the North River was in collision; lost maintopmast, tore sails, &c.

Schr. Hanover, (of St. John, N. B.,) Low, Bathurst, W. C. A., April 16, with hides, etc., to D. R. B. Upton.

Schr. Nereo, (Port.,) Almada, Oporto 56 ds., with cork and wine to John Osborn.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Eliza S. Potter, Potter, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) Finlay, St. George, N. B., with staves for Rondout.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Bridgeport, with marble for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Kelly, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Reed, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.

Schr. Kate Field, Allen, New-Orleans 22 ds., with mdse. to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Mary A. Lovell, Gibwell, New-London, for Newburgh.

Schr. Benj. Brown, Ingram, Warren, for Rondout.

Schr. James Bolton, Willett, Providence.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Hutchins, Boston, for Troy.

Schr. Mary, ——, New-London.

Schr. Forrest, Connary, Rockland.

Schr. Union, Post, Rockland.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Lewis, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. Endicott, Endicott, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Montezuma, Lewis, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Briggs, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Robinson, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Palma, Terry, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast.

Schr. J. G. Wright, Lyman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. A. Crozier, Newcomb, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Parker, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Washington, Brunner, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Maria, Baker, Fortress Monroe, in ballast.

Schr. Rio Grande, Bayles, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Allen, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Golden Gate, Chase, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Almer Odlin, Medlin, Norwich.

Schr. Staten Islander, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Bangor, Dugan, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Bound Brook, Perry, Providence.

Schr. Alma, ——, Providence.

Schr. Serene, Kenny, Providence.

Schr. D. S. Ives, Cobb, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. R. A. Wood, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Governor, Chase, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Albion, McCluen, Rockland.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. H. K. Dunton, Jameson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Dennis, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Maria, Baker, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence, with nails.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E.

Below.

Brig Arabella, from Aspinwall.

Also, one bark, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Jefferson, Haze.

Ships E. C. Scranton, Victoria.

Barks St. Mungo, Express, Phebe, Augusta Kelly, Palermo.

Brigs James Bell, Trackless, E. D. Wagner, G. F. Lovett, John Butler, F. Hopit, Charles Adams, C. C. Colson, Jos. Hume, S. M. Newhall, H. Thackery.

Schooners Valorous, Wm. E. Leggett, A. Mason, Frederick, Equator, G. T. Hubbard, D. W. Saunders, Alice, B. F. Woolsey, Lewis A. Edwards, Lamartine, J. L. Hass, Moderator, Wm. A. Ellis, Maria, N. B. Borden.

Spoken, &c.

Aquil de los Andes—Fr. ship, strg. E., March 21, lat. 21 54, lon. 26 29.

Arabella—brig, from Aspinwall for New-York, May 10, lat. 39 02, lon. 74 10.

Bremerin—Brem. bark, 11 ds. from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, April 5, lat. 29 40, lon. 35 40.

Harry Booth—bark, hence for Cuba, was seen, April 30, off Gun Key.

John O'Gaunt—ship, from London for Australia, March 27, lat. 19 05, lon. 29.

Havelock—Br. brig, from Rio Grande for New-York, 69 ds. out, April 28, lat. 25, lon. 63.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 12—Arr. brig Rothsay, (Br.,) Parker, Havana.

MACHIAS, Me., May 7—Arr. brig Emily Fisher, New-York; Crusoe, do.

8th—Arr. brig Almone, New-York. Sld. schrs. Margaret, New-York; Navigation, do.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11—Went to sea, wind W., bark White Wing, for Laguayra, and all other vessels before reported at the Breakwater.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7—Arr. steamship Golden Age, Lapidge, Panama; ship Germania, Townsend, New-York.

11th—Ship J. F. Chapman, Miller, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba, April 24, barks P. Pendleton, Ibis, Harmon and R. G. W. Dodge, all ldg. for New-York; brig Elizabeth, for Philadelphia next day.

At Kingston, Jam., bark Winthrop, Moulton, for New-York next day; brig Hancock, Gibbs, for Boston, ldg.

At Bathurst, W. C. A., April 16, brig Meteor, Ryder, for Cape de Verds in a few days.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New York—The Salama, at Kingston.

Arrived from Baltimore—April 27, Freir, at Bremershaven.

Sailed for New-York—April 27, Achludon, from Cardiff; 28th, Monarch of the Sea, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—April 28, Gertrude, from Liverpool.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862:

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.: "Use of your far-famed and most serviceable 'Troches' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation and morbid sensitiveness of mucous membrane of glottis and parts adjacent."

Removal.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
have removed from No. 202 Broadway, to
NO. 21 PARK-ROW.
Opposite the Astor House.

Jobbers and large buyers of Medicines, Perfumery, &c., will consult their interest by examining our immense stock, exclusively composed of this class of goods.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.

P. S.—The initial "S" is omitted from our signature from May 1, 1864.

Gas the Cheapest Fuel.
USE EAGLE GAS-STOVES FOR
COOKING AND IRONING.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.
Send for descriptive catalogue.
H. D. BLAKE, SOLE MANUFACTURER,
NO. 474 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases. 25 cents a bottle.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Money in This.

The undersigned has to sell a number of perfect little SEWING MACHINES, which are capable of good ordinary sewing. The manufacturing having ceased, the machines, now on hand, or the patent, will be sold on reasonable terms. This is a rare chance for parties desiring small machines for exporting or otherwise. The article is in good order. Can be seen by calling between 9 and 11 A. M., or receive prompt attention by addressing C. C. MOORE, No. 265 Broadway, New-York, second floor.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Removal.—WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines removed to No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

Anniversary Week.—Ladies visiting the City, wishing handsome Gaiters, Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' TRUSS invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof, cleanly, durable. Also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

"In Hoc Vinces."
BETTER THAN THE WINE,
"GENEROSUM ET LENE."
FROM A CLERGYMAN.
NEWARK, June 18, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

In answer to your inquiries with regard to the Crimean Bitters you kindly gave me, I can right honestly say, that as an invigorating and exhilarating tonic for the sedentary, it is all you said of it. It is better far than the wine, *generosum et lene*, Horace, as a dyspeptic, wished or at sea-bathing quarters:

"Quod curas abigat, quod cum spe divite manet
In venas animumque meum, quod verba ministret."

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, 207 Centre st., and sold by Druggists generally. 50 cents a box.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Fans, Parasols, and Riding Whips.—Large invoices just received by TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCDIVITT—O'REILY.—On Thursday, May 12, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. Peter Ferrall, JAMES J. MCDIVITT and TERESA M. O'REILY, all of this City.

DIED.

BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 9, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Woolsey, Mrs. SARAH BERRY, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, Capt. Wm. C. Berry, are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., on Saturday, May 15, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 12, after a severe illness, GEORGE BROWN, a native of Airdree, Scotland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 178 Montgomery-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—Killed at the battle of the Wilderness, on Thursday, May 5, Col. A. B. CHAPMAN, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and family, also the members of the Seventh N. Y. S. M., and Fifty-seventh N. Y. V., are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 130 West 34th-st., on Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.

☞ Zanesville, Ohio, Newburyport, Mass., and Bangor, Me., papers please copy.

COLE.—On Thursday, May 12, Mrs. JEAN, widow of the late John Cole, aged 71 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 West 20th-st., this day, at 2 P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

☞ Albany, Detroit and San Francisco papers please copy.

COTHEAL.—On Thursday evening, May 12, DAVID COTHEAL, aged 77 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOUBLEDAY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, May 10, Col. THOS. D. DOUBLEDAY, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel, Factoryville, S. I., on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River at 2 P. M.

MORRIS.—At Saratoga Springs, on Friday, May 6, of pleurisy, Mrs. ANNA MARIA J. MORRIS, wife of Lieut.-Col. Gouverneur Morris, U. S. A., and daughter of Surgeon S. G. J. De Camp, U. S. Army.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, May 11, EMILY FRANCES, eldest daughter of Thomas and Emily Miller, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 275 Garden-st., Hoboken, without further invitation.

PELL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 12, after a very brief illness, CORNELIA CORSE, wife of John H. Pell, and daughter of Barney and Mary E. Corse, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Mediator, corner of 30th-st. and Lexington-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SMALLEY.—In Greenpoint, on Thursday morning, May 12, of consumption, JOSEPH D. SMALLEY, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Wm. A. Smalley, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Waters, in Java-st., between Franklin-st. and Union-av., Greenpoint.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday morning, May 11, after a short illness, LAWRENCE TAYLOR, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 West 15th-st., on Saturday, May 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Thursday, May 12, ADALINE, daughter of the late Jacob Van Nostrand.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 171 Lexington-av., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

WATSON.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, May 12, JANE ALLEN, widow of the late Alexander Watson.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Morris and Essex train leaves from foot of Barclay-st. at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot. The remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 323.—May 12, 1864.
54, 26, 71, 22, 40, 55, 70, 11, 63, 19, 2, 53.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 324.—May 12, 1864.
41, 14, 11, 32, 64, 71, 10, 70, 61, 43, 31, 7, 69.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 227—May 12, 1864.
57, 46, 34, 38, 66, 67, 14, 65, 30, 4, 58, 63.
CLASS 228—May 12, 1864.
14, 61, 32, 15, 35, 78, 20, 22, 16, 52, 58, 28, 73.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—FORTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864, 8 P. M.,
HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, M. C.,
from Chicago District, Illinois.
HON. GREEN CLAY SMITH, M. C.,
from Kentucky.
HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,
United States Senator from Wisconsin,
GEN. RICHARD OGILSBY, Washington, D. C.,
will address the
CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB
against the postponement of the Union National Convention to be held in Baltimore June 7, and in favor of the renomination of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA,
Chairman Executive Committee.

MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF.
SECOND FAREWELL READING,
On SATURDAY EVENING, May 14,
At Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
AS YOU LIKE IT,
AND
BARDELL VS. PICKWICK.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000 photographic albums on hand, cheap; 100,000 scientific and miscellaneous works, at half price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

ENGRAVING.—A SITUATION IS WANTED for a lad who has a fine taste for drawing and engraving, to learn the business of wood-engraving. Ad-[illegible]

A BATTLE NUMBER!
THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
FOR SATURDAY, MAY 14,
will contain the completest, most accurate and most comprehensive account of the late battles in Virginia and the West which has been given to the public.
For sale by all newsdealers.
American News Co., General Agents.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act shall be BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. As these Bonds, by act of Congress, are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION.

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 7 was

$44,606,100.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

TWELVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS!

It having been determined that the City of New-York is deficient only TWELVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN men, in its quota under the President's call for 200,000 men, the Draft has been postponed for a few days, in order to enable the filling of the quota, if possible, by volunteering.

The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the County from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS.............................$300
FOR MARINES.............................300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS...300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS.....200
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR ONE YEAR......100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $20 will be paid for bringing a naval recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

THE AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT,
with a fine assortment of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
and gentlemen's furnishing goods.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES,
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

FOUNTAINS, VASES
AND
GARDEN ORNAMENTS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
Restores Gray Hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Keeps the head clean, cool and healthy. It is a DELIGHTFUL HAIR-DRESSING, by the use of which it cannot fall out, or have a gray hair in your head. All are invited to examine this WONDERFUL TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE for beauty and health to the hair. Sold at the drug stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
Consultation in treatment of the Hair, free.
Price $1 per bottle, or $5 per box of six bottles.

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—USE DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS, for jaundice, costiveness, liver complaint, humors, indigestion, dyspepsia, piles, dizziness, headache, drowsiness, and all diseases arising from disordered stomach, torpid liver and bad blood, to which all persons are subject in Spring and Summer. Prices, 25c., 50c. and 75c. a bottle. Sold by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, and by all dealers in medicine.

LADIES, ATTENTION.—FLUTING ANY width, 5 cents per yard. FRENCH FLUTING COMPANY, No. 822 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

Work on the Dunderberg.

This iron-clad ram (the largest vessel of the kind in the world) will probably be ready for launching about the middle of next month. The armor on the casemates has been laid on and the "beak," the extreme end of the prow, has been successfully cast and will be put in position during the week. There are at present over five hundred men engaged in the construction of the vessel and her machinery. The delay in the work on the *Dunderberg*, which has been nearly two years on the stocks, was occasioned by the difficulty of completing her machinery, owing to the crowded state of the different iron works under contract with the Government. This was not the fault of any of the parties concerned in the building of the ram; but was the result of the necessities of the Navy Department. It was thought at Washington that all necessary repairs to those vessels we have already afloat should first be attended to, before the work on the iron-clads should be progressed with.

The immense propeller and shaft of the *Dunderberg* are completed, and as soon as they are adjusted preparations will be made for launching the vessel. The dimensions of the vessel are: Length, 378 feet; breadth of beam, 70 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet. She is 7,000 tons burden, and will have an engine of 5,000-horse power. The plates with which the vessel is clad are of wrought iron, 4½ inches thick.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—This association has about perfected its machinery, which will be permanent and under the care of experienced and faithful engineers. Every department of the City Government will come under its watchfulness, and every interest of the City guarded. For an organization in which the movers are entirely unselfish—have no political ends to gain—neither seek or would take place—work for the sole isolated purpose of the public good, it is one of the most admirably systematized, and prospectively the most formidable ever known in this or any other country. Its primal only purpose is purifying our municipal government, reducing our taxation, increasing our benefits. All classes of citizens have lent their countenance to it, party has been ignored, and the experiment is about to be tried whether an intelligent, frank appeal to the common sense, public pride and self interest of the community will prevail as against the party influences and party whips which have hitherto carried the day. That it will, the powerful organizations in the several wards very plainly indicate. A good time is surely coming. As the association is novel and attractive, from its honesty, interesting from the thoroughness with which it contemplates every interest of our citizens and designs guarding them; serial reference will hereafter be made to the system with which its workings will be conducted. When these are given to the public there will be no doubt of its completeness and value, or of its early and decisive success.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOWARD MISSION.—The anniversary of this institution took place at the Academy of Music last Tuesday evening, a very large audience being in attendance. Rev. Dr. BURLINGAME presided and made the opening address. Rev. Mr. VAN METER read the annual report, showing that about 1,300 children had, during the year, been provided for. The exercises consisted of addresses by Rev. Dr. DE WITT TALLMAGE, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, interspersed with songs, duets, glees, &c., by the children of the institution, of whom nearly one hundred occupied seats upon the stage. A large collection for the benefit of the Mission was taken up during the evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 12, 1864.

$500	U. S. 6s,'81...C	114¾	200	N. Y Cen. R.	132
5,000	do	114	200	do.........s5	132¼
1,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..R.	106¼	100	do.........s10	132¼
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	106	350	do	132¼
20,000	do	105¾	200	Erie R.	110½
5,000	Treas.N.,7 3-10		200	do	111
	Oct & Apl	110¾	300	do	110⅞
8,000	U.S.6s,1 yr.Cer.	98⅛	150	Erie R. Pref.	107
1,000	do	98¼	100	Hud. R. R.	137¾
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s'70	115	50	do	138
1,000	City 6s, '87	110	500	do	137½
3,000	Ind. State 5s	85	100	do	137⅞
2,000	N. C. State 6s	60	700	Harlem R.	260
6,000	Mo.State 6s	71	300	Reading R.	131
10,000	Mo. 6s. issued to		300	do	130½
	Pac. R.	77	200	Chi. & R. I.	110
1,000	do	76½	50	do	110½
8,000	N. Y. C. 6s. '87	110	200	do.........b30	110¾
1,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1st.	110	500	do	110¼
2,000	C.&N.W.1stM.	94	100	Mich. Cen. R.	139¾
25,000	Han.& St.J. 1st	102	100	do.........b30	140¼
9,000	P., Ft. W.&C.1st	116	50	do	139½
3,000	Miss.& Mo. L. G.	61	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	94¼
5,500	P., Ft W.&C.3M	95	400	do	94
5,000	At.& G. W. 1stM		100	do	93¾
	Ohio Div	100	200	do	93½
2,000	Mil.&St.P.1st.	98	100	do	93⅝
2,000	McGr.&W.1stM.	92½	50	M.S.& N.I. R.G.	134
2,000	Amer. Gold	174	1400	Ill. Cen. Scrip	124½
20,000	do.........c	174⅛	50	do	124¾
10,000	do.........c	174¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	109
10,000	do.........s3	173⅞	500	do	108¾
28	Am. Exc. Bank	110	300	Gal. & Chi	119½
5	Bank of the Repub	103	200	do	119¾
5	Atlantic Bank	100	300	Clev. & Tol. R.b10	146½
400	Canton Co	42	200	do.........c	146¼
300	do.........b10	42	150	M. & P. duC.R.	65
200	do	41¾	200	do	64
100	Penn. Coal Co	213	500	Toledo & Wab.R.	69¾
200	Cum. Coal Prf.	75	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	71
100	do	76	1300	P., Ft. W. & C.	110
200	do	76½	100	Chic. & N. W.	55
400	do	77	100	do	54⅝
100	Del. & H. C. Co	227½	300	do	54½
400	Quicksilv. Min	72½	50	Chic. & N. W. P.	77
100	Wyom. Vl. C'l Co	63	100	do	78
200	do	65	50	Chi. & Alton R.	91
50	Pacific M. S. Co	230	600	do	90½
50	do	232	200	H. & St. Jos. R.	45
200	McGregor W. St'k	70¼	100	H. & St. J. R. Pr.	62
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	47	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st P.	68

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S.6s.5-20s.C	105⅞	800	Reading R.	130
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		200	Mich. Cen. R.	137¾
	Oct. & Ap.	110⅞	100	M. S.& N.I. R.	93
10,000	Mo. State 6s	71	100	do	93½
40,000	American Gold.	173⅛	100	do	93¾
3,000	do	173	200	Ill. Cen. R Scrip	125
100	Quicksil. M. Co	72	100	Clev. & P. R.	108½
300	do	71½	500	Gal. & C. R.	119½
100	do	71⅝	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	146½
40	N. Y. Central	131¾	40	do	145
100	Erie R.	110¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R	111
600	do	110⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C	110
500	do	110	100	Chic.& N. W.R.	55
200	Hudson R.	136½	100	do	55½
200	Harlem R.	261			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N.Y. Cen. R.	131¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts	108½
500	do.........s3	131¼	300	do	108¼
200	do.........b3	131½	100	Galena & Chi. R.	119
200	Erie R.	110	100	do	119¼
200	do.........s3	110⅛	100	Chi. & Rock Isl.	110½
600	do.........b3	110¼	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	54¼
200	do	110⅛	500	Pitts. F. W. & C.	109¾
200	do	110¼	100	T. H & Alt	64
200	Hud. River R.	136⅝	100	do	64¼
200	Reading R.	129¾	350	Canton Co	43
200	do.........s3	129½	50	do	43½
200	do	129½	100	Cum. Coal.........c	75
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	92¾	500	do.........b3	75
100	do	92⅞	200	Quick. Min. Co	71¾
300	Ill. Cen. R.	124	100	do.........b3	72
100	Mariposa Min.	35			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

700	N. Y. Cen. R.	132	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	111¼
1700	Erie R.	110¾	400	Chi. & N. W	55½
100	do.........b3	110¾	200	P., Ft. W.& Chi.	111¾
200	do.........s3	110⅝	5,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	52¼
100	do	110⅝	10,000	do	52½
100	Hudson Riv. R.	137¼	300	Canton Co.	45½
200	Reading R.	130	100	do	45¼
200	do	129½	200	do	45
200	M.S.&N.I.R.	93¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.	72
100	do.........s3	93¾	200	do	71¾
200	do	93⅞	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	77¾
400	Ill. Cen. R.	125¼	200	do	77⅝
200	do	125	100	do	77½
1200	do.........b3	125¾	500	do.........b3	77¾
1000	do	125¼	100	do	77⅞
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	109¼	400	do.........b3	78
200	do.........s3	109¼	100	do.........b10	78½
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	120	100	do	78¼
200	do	120½	200	Wyoming V.C. Co	68
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	146½	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co. b3	12½
100	do	146¼	200	do	12
200	do	146			

THURSDAY, May 12—P. M.

The army news in the morning papers was construed in Stock and Money circles as very decidedly favorable for Gen. GRANT. The price of Gold was 1½@2½ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday's sales. The opening sales at the Stock Board were at 174 ⅌ cent.; at the Second Board, at 173½ ⅌ cent. The Stock Market was generally quiet. A fair amount of business was done early in the day at about the closing rates on Wednesday night on the Railways. The speculation, however, was not spirited, and at the Second Board, prices were tame on a very slender business. There is unusual interest on the Street to know the result of the struggle between GRANT and LEE, and while the gambling operations in the Gold Room are swayed to and fro by the battle rumors of the day, the Stock Exchange is disposed to await the result in profound patience and without much reference to the turn in the Railways which it may influence.

At 4 o'clock, the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday at the same hour. The difference on the average of the list is not very important. The prices, if anything, are rather lower on a portion of the Railway Shares, and better on some of the Miscellaneous Stocks The Government Securities continue very steady in price and demand.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861	114	114	Mich. Central	139	138
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	106	106	Mich. Southern	93¾	93¾
N. Y. Central	131⅞	132	Mich. Guarant'd	134¾	134¾
Erie	110½	110¾	Illinois Cen	125¼	125⅝
Erie Preferred	107	107	Pittsburgh	109½	109¾
Hudson	137½	137¼	Fort Wayne	111½	111½
Pacific Mail	227	232	Rock Island	110½	111¼
Harlem	250	260	Galena	118½	120¼
Canton	41	45	Reading	130½	129¾
Treas. Cer., new	98¼	98¼	Quicksilver	71½	71¾
Toledo	146	146¼	Cum'land Coal	72½	78
Northwest	54½	55½			

The market for Money continues easy, at 6 ⅌ cent. on call, and some loans have been made on first-class collateral to-day as cheap as 5 ⅌ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	114	Chatham	108
America	136	Bank of the Repub.	105
City	140	Bank of N. America	108
National	105	Hanover	104
Merchants' Ex.	103	Metropolitan	118
State of New-York	110	Citizens'	108
Commerce	111¼	Continental	104
American Exchange	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi.& N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	109¾	Chi. &N.W.Int.Bonds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	93
N. Y. Cen. '76	118	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 1sts, '68	109	Tol. & Wab 1sts	100
Erie 4ths, '80	114¾	Tol. & Wab. ext.	100
Erie 5ths. '88	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	115	Gal. & Chi. ext.	116
Hud. R. 2ds. s. f. '85	121	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Hud. Con. '67	105	New J. C. 1sts	103
Har. 1sts. '69 and '73	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116
Harlem 3ds '68	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	111
M. S. & N I. S. F.	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	96
Ill. Cen. '75	115	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	105
Al. & T. H. 1sts	105	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	105
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Prefered	94	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	89
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	84	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61

BANK OF COMMERCE, MAY 9, 1864.

Capital Stock		$10,000,000
Surplus Profits, written up		1,435,790
Extra on U. S. Stocks and Gold, $1,500,000.		
Deposits and due to Banks		15,842,481
Dividends not called for		29,936
Total		$27,302,207
U. S. Stocks, 7.30s and 1881	$8,233,000	
U. S. Stocks, 1867-68	152,000	
U. S. 10-40 Loan	394,000	
Legal Tender 5 ⅌ cents	5,036,000	
Interest on above	192,526	
N. Y. Stocks at Albany	7,295	
Loans and Discounts	2,798,455	
Real Estate, marked down to	300,000	
Due from Banks	308,804	
Cash Items	8,188,551	
Gold of Bank	1,076,737	
Gold on Special Deposit	590,364	
Expense account	24,439	$27,302,207

The foregoing are the condensed figures of the annual report of the Bank, made to the proprietors on the 9th inst. The item of $1,500,000 extra profits, not written up, is below the profit at market values of Gold and United States Stocks on the day of the meeting. The item of Real Estate is marked down $94,000 from the actual cost of the Banking-house on Nassau-street, in Gold, before the War. It will be noticed that 90 ⅌ cent. of the Capital and Deposits of the Bank is represented by United States Stocks, Interest-bearing Legal Tender Notes, Gold and Greenbacks. The other 10 ⅌ cent., in Loans and Discounts, falls due on an average of 23 days from the date of the report.

The April traffic of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road is stated, as in

April, 1864	$474,000
April, 1863	362,000
Increase	$112,000

The Rock Island road earned the first week in May:

1863.........$31,799 | 1864.........$37,672
Increase.........$5,873

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad during the first week in May were:

1864.........$38,713 | 1863.........$33,989
Increase.........$4,724

We understand that Mr. ALLEN CAMPBELL, late of the Harlem Company, has been made President of the Cumberland Coal Company.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City was as follows: Receipts, $3,478,750 70, including $119,000 for Customs; payments, $4,443,590 37; balance, $29,817,752 37. U. S. 10-40s, $38,350.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 12, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 86 bbls. Ashes, 15,072 bbls. Flour, 430 bags Corn Meal, 192,077 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Rye, 4,750 bushels Barley, 24,148 bushels Oats, 8,472 bushels Malt, 2,912 pkgs. Provisions, and 821 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $9 50 for Pots and $11 75 (nominally) for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Sales 25 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues inactive and depressed. We quote Java at 50c.@52c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 42c.@44c., Rio at 43c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 37½c.@38c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, at firmer prices. Strict Middlings at 85c.@86c. ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 2,150 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits more activity to-day. The export inquiry is brisker, and the trade demand fair. Though the receipts are increasing, prices are very well sustained. Sales since our last 15,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$6 90; poor to choice Extra State at $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$6 90
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship. brands	7 25	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 35	@ 9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 36	@10 50

Southern Flour continues in request at steady prices; sales since our last 1,170 bbls., at $7 30@$7 80 for poor to good, $7 85@$10 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and firm; sales 680 bbls. Extra at $6 95@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $5 25@$6 75 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in demand at $6 25@$6 30 for Jersey, and $6 65 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. Total sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been in good demand, chiefly for export, though in part for milling, at firmer prices for desirable lots, especially of Spring, which has been most sought after by shippers. Sales have been made since our last of 84,000 bushels, including very choice White Michigan at $1 87, an extreme price; Amber Western (nominally) at $1 66@$1 69; Red Western at $1 62@$1 66; Amber Iowa, Western and Green Bay at $1 57@$1 60; Milwaukee Club at $1 54 @$1 57; Chicago Spring at $1 52@$1 55, ⅌ bushel. Corn is scarce and in demand at higher prices; sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bushels at $1 41½@$1 42 for Western in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet and heavy; at $1 48@$1 52 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair request at firmer prices: Western Canada at 86c @87½c.; Western at 88c.@89c., cash, and 90c. payable in Government certificates; State at 87c.@88c., ⅌ bushel. Barley is quiet and heavy; 3,400 bushels Western were reported sold at $1 47 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is dull; sales 1,500 bushels State, at $1 56. Canada Peas are again lower; sales 6,000 bushels at $1 18 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair request at $1 45@$1 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at 18c.@30c. for poor to choice, chiefly within the range, ⅌ ℔.

LUMBER—Has been in good request at very full prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 15@$3 20 ⅌ gallon; Tar, $12@$18 ⅌ barrel; Resin, $32@$42 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand at our quotations. We quote Crude Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 68@$1 70; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Linseed at $1 64@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Petroleum at 37½c.@38½c., here; Refined Petroleum at 64c.@66c., free, and 57c.@58c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been less active and less buoyant to-day. Sales since our last 5,100 bbls. at $28 12½@$28 37½ for New Mess, $29@30 for do., June delivery, and $30@$31 for July delivery; $26 25@$26 62½ for Old Mess; $27 37½ @$27 75 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $28 for June delivery; $27 50 for Thin Mess, and $23@$24 50 for Old and New Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 14c.@15½c. for Hams, and 11¼c.@12c. for Shoulders ⅌ ℔; sales 89 pkgs. Bacon has been in limited demand at 13¼c.@15½c., according to quality, ⅌ ℔.; sales since our last, 270 boxes. Lard is rather heavy to-day; sales since our last, 3,500 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13c.@14¼c. here, and 14¼c.@14½c. for Prime, May and June delivery, seller's option, ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet at uniform rates; sales 300 bbls. at $19@$20 for Extra Mess; $15@$18 for Prime Mess ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$29; India Mess, $29@$33 ⅌ tierce; Beef Hams, $29 50. Butter continues in limited demand at 27c.@34c. for poor to very choice State; 24c.@32c., for Western ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in slack request at 14c. @18c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Are in demand and steady. Sales since our last 340 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans, at 17c.@17½c.; Cuba at 16¼c.@16¾c., ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are quiet at 18c.@24½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW.—Sales since our last 270,000 bbls., at 13¾c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme price, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in limited request and quite heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,750 bbls., in lots, including Western, at $1 24 @$1 27. closing at $1 24@$1 25, and State at $1 21½ $1 23. closing at $1 21½@$1 22 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The export movement in breadstuffs is increasing, with the increase of supplies in market. The receipts of Flour and Wheat by the Hudson river boats, since our last, have been quite liberal, affording a better assortment for shippers, who have purchased quite freely, and engaged a large amount of freight room. For Liverpool, the engagements today included 1,200 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.; 65,000 bush. Wheat, at 5½d.@6d., chiefly at 6d., the closing rate; 21,000 bush. do., by steamer, at 8d.; 6,000 bush. Peas, at 6d. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.@2s., the inside rate by steamer; 100 boxes Tobacco, at 3s.; 5 tons Whalebone, at 25s. For Glasgow, 600 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 1s. 3d. For Cork and orders, three foreign barks, with 66,000 bushels Wheat, at 6s. 6d., or, if to a direct port, at 6s. ⅌ qr. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d.; 10 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s.; 25 tons measurement goods, at 27s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	May 14	New-York	Southampton
City of Washington	May 14	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	May 28	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	May 3	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	June 28	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	May 14	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Washington	May 31	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Damascus*, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of Washington*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Porto Rico, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans at 1:30 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close on Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH waitress and chambermaid, or nurse, for a most respectful, neat and efficient young woman; refers for character and qualifications to a first-class Brooklyn family; will be found a most desirable servant in every respect. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Will go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, or cook, washer and ironer, for a most thoroughly competent respectable woman; City or country; has served in first-class families, to whom she refers; a neat, trustworthy, reliable servant, and has excellent references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a first-class family; one is an excellent cook, and the other is chambermaid, and can do fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and washing, or plain sewing; has five years City reference. Call at No. 188 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of City references. Call or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; refers to her present employer, with whom she has lived several years, and at whose residence, No. 38 East 21st-st., she can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse or seamstress, or wait on an invalid lady; understands her business; good City reference. Call or address E. M., No. 438 West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF experience, a situation as infant nurse or invalid nurse; is capable; can bring a baby up by hand; is a good seamstress; would like the country; reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 63 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 70 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 554 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with City reference, a situation to take charge of grown children and sew, or would do chamberwork; can cut and make children's clothes. Call at No. 62 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; understands the care of a child from its birth; has good reference; prefers the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 114 West 27th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 37 6th-st., near 2d-av., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS chambermaid and waitress and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 98 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-CLASS colored Protestant nurse and seamstress, fully competent; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 119 East 19th-st, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of a baby from its birth; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of up stairs' work; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid by a young woman well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 East 35th-st.

WANTED A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of young children. Apply at No. 26 East 12th-st. Wages $10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to tend in a bakery or fancy-store; the best security for honesty. Call at No. 430 3d-av., corner 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen till engaged at No. 219 East 19th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOMAN, a house to take care of for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 628 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; HAS NO objection to a private boarding-house; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 8 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or the housework of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 174 35th-st., one door from 2d-av; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 206 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS WELL posted in all quartermaster business, having been in active service for three years, desires to obtain a clerkship in a quartermaster's department, in some healthy post. Address FORAGE, Box No. 5,061 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, just over from Germany, who speaks no English, wishes a situation as German gardener; can take charge of greenhouse, &c.; is willing to work as assistant gardener, also. Apply at the German Servant's Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he is honest and sober; is a good and careful driver, and understands his business; the best of references to show; country preferred. Address C. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, lately landed, a situation as coachman, and understands waiting on table perfectly; no objection to the country; references given. Call or address J. S., No. 744 Broadway, in the saddlery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is also a good driver, and can give best of City references. Address, for two days, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young able-bodied man who speaks but French; willing to make himself generally useful about the place. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches from his long experience; the very best of City reference. Can be seen at GEO. WATERS', corner Broadway and 13th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; understand's his business; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Call or address T. M., No. 60 Union-square, at Mr. Dean's saddlery, or Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, who has got five years' City reference from his present place, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call at the coach-house, No 5 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in the country; has good reference from last employer. Address P. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; a place to go to Newport for the Summer preferred. Address J. C. DAY, for two days, at Lowden's, harnessmaker, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses, is a good driver, and can give the best of City and country references. Address M. N, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman or plain gardener; the best of reference from his last place. Address P. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, situations in the country; the man as coachman, and the woman as laundress or chambermaid; both have excellent reference. Address W. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses; has reference from his last employer; no objections to City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man of steady habits; fully understands the care of horses; has first-class reference. Address L. M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man, long experienced in this City. Can be seen at Miner & Stevens', 406 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer; come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AND chambermaid; must be willing and obliging; none but those having the best City references need apply. Call at No. 433 5th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, TO GO A short distance into the country; one of them to be a cook, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting. They must thoroughly understand their business. Apply at No. 90 West 26th-st. to-day, from 9 to 12.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL GENT'S FURNISHING store, two smart American lads, of good address, who reside with their parents; none others need apply. Wages $3 per week. Apply to SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE country, near New-York, a first-class laundress; no use to apply unless fully competent. Call, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 133 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—EIGHT CONTRACT PHYSICIANS in good standing, for service in the West. Apply to the Medical Director, Department of the East, No. 125 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, correct at figures indispensable; liberal salary to the right kind of man. Apply, personally or by letter, for three days, to D. D. & T. SMITH, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, SAY ABOUT 14 years, either American, Scotch or German, to do waiting and assist in the care of children. Inquire at No. 54 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO WITH a family into the country on the North River, for the Summer months. Apply, with references, at No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE—A REspectable youth at least sixteen years of age, who writes a fair hand; salary $3 a week. Address Box No. 2,254 Post-office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, 14 YEARS of age, who resides with his parents, writes a rapid plain hand, and is quick at figures. Address PROVISIONS, Box No. 2,351 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE OF DElivering letters in this City; should have good references. Apply after 12 o'clock at HUSSEY'S, No. 50 William-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, TO go into the country; good references required. Ask for Mr. JONES, at the Hudson River Railroad office, up stairs, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STRAW GOODS house, a boy to do errands and bank business; also an assistent entry clerk. Address Box No. 2,618 Post-office, with real name.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN, WHO UNderstands the management of horses, and to make himself generally useful. Apply, from 9 to 10 A. M., at Taylor's Saloon, No. 365 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; good references required. Apply at No. 6 East 12th-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED HANDS TO work on a farm about thirty miles from this City. Apply in store No. 325 3d-av., before 12 noon.

WANTED—BOOKFOLDERS AND PAMPHLET coverers, at Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., by JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN.

WANTED.—A COLORED COACHMAN FOR A private family. Apply at No. 30 Dey-st., rear office.

WANTED.—A NEW-ENGLAND MAN, AS coachman. May apply at No. 41 West 35th-st. Required to go to the country.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS BY the week. Apply at No. 10 West 32d-st.

COMPOSITORS AND JOBBERS.—FIRST-class hands wanted immediately at Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., by JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN.

A MANUFACTURING HOUSE WANTS A competent person to travel and make sales, either on commission or a salary. Address with reference and real name, R. & C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST and latest styles first-class carriages, viz.: Fine shifting-top buggies, two seats, half-tops; also, Germantowns, extens on-tops, family Rockaways and family carriages, road wagons of all descriptions, warranted equal to any manufactured. Persons in want of carriages are invited to call and examine the above stock, as it is the largest and best selected assortment of carriages in New-York. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway, and 16 Crosby-st.

A VERY HANDSOME BLACK MARE, 15 hands high, quite stylish under saddle, canters 10 miles an hour, for sale at $200. Apply at the coal yard, No. 5 Oak-st.

$200.—SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay pony, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, sound, kind, and very gentle; well adapted for a youth. Address B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he is varnishing and polishing all kinds of furniture, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest rates; stair railing, pianos, doors, desks and furniture in private dwellings, cleaned with particular care. Apply or address C. ROEMER, No. 100 3d-av.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut and walnut chamber sets, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated, in a private family, with well-furnished rooms for lodging; neighborhood pleasant; terms moderate. Apply at No. 81 South 2d-st., below 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Rooms to let, with full or partial board, also a handsome extension parlor, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE IN LOUISIANA.

W. H. BUNNELL, office No. 10 Gaairet-st, New-Orleans, agent for the purchase and sale of sugar and cotton plantations in Louisiana, and real estate in the City of New-Orleans.

The unexhausted nature of the alluvial soil of Louisiana, with the present and long-to-be-continued high prices of cotton and sugar, present great inducements for the capitalist to invest in these Louisiana plantations. Meanwhile, the enhancing value of the real estate of the city offers daily opportunities for profitable investments. Refers to Francis P. Sage, Esq., Wm. C. Atwater, Esq., and Robert L. Case, Esq., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FRANKLIN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Containing about 30 acres of land, now in grass, and wheat, all in the highest state of cultivation, also a great abundance of fruit. The house is large and commodious, it having eight well-lighted rooms. The out-buildings consist of carriage-house, granary, hen-house and a splendid barn. All the buildings replete with every convenience. The dwelling is situated on rising ground, fronting to the south, and has a commanding view of Orange Mountain. A beautiful stream of water runs the entire length of the place. Franklin is situated 10 miles from New-York, 3 miles from the Erie Railroad, 2½ miles from Bloomfield, and 5 miles from Newark. Churches, schools, &c.

A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. W. STITT, No. 80 Warren-st.
New-York City.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie, for sale; delightfully situated on a pleasant road. It consists of a large double house, nearly new, with all the modern improvements and in fine order; gas, hot and cold water in every room in the house; Brown's hot air furnace; splendid stable, carriage-house, ice-house, and all necessary outbuildings. The fruit trees on the place have been selected with great care, and yield a great abundance of the choicest kinds of every variety of fruit.

There are 34 acres of land in pasture, wood, lawn, garden, &c., &c.

This estate will be exchanged for City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., with five or six acres of land; house has bath room, stationary wash-tubs, hot and cold water, and every convenience for a large family; barns commodious and in perfect order; lawn covered with fruit and shade trees, and having a pleasant water front with bathing and boat house. The premises are in a remarkably healthy location, within ten minutes' walk of all trains on the New York and New-Haven Railroad, and have excellent schools in the vicinity. Apply on the premises, or to S. S. TIFFANY, No. 28 Park-place, N. Y.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—20,000 ACRES IOWA LANDS OF THE Dubuque and Pacific grant, lying between Fort Dodge and the Mississippi River. A premium was paid for the privilege of selecting these lands. They are of the best quality, and adjacent to the Dubuque and Pacific Road. To farmers or others wishing to emigrate West, they will be sold for approved securities, on very favorable terms and on long time, or will be exchanged for first-class property near New York.

W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of

R. C. EMBREE, No 54 William-st., Room No. 22.
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM AND COUNTRY RESidence owned and now occupied by Sam. F. Butterworth, situated about three miles northwest of Morristown, N. J., containing 240 acres. The house is large and well built, containing nineteen rooms, supplied with hot and cold water, and all modern improvements, heated by large wood furnace, and commands splendid views of mountain scenery. On the premises are barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house filled, hennery and farm-house, all in good order. The residence will be sold with the whole or a portion of the land. For particulars, apply at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st; running down to the East River over 360 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 175 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 st-st., opposite. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PRIVATE residence, on Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, third house east of New-York-av., with 16 lots of ground, and brick stable. The house is of Philadelphia brick, with stone architraves to doors and windows. Has all the modern improvements. Contains 16 rooms and a large and elegant music room and picture gallery. The grounds are tastefully arranged with the choicest shrubbery, and fruit in great variety and abundance. Inquire on the premises, or of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A furnished country residence, containing about 30 acres, with horses, cows, and garden implements; the house contains 15 rooms, is nearly new, and in perfect order; has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; the house and a portion of the land will be sold separately, if desired. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The new mansion just finished by John Phelan, Esq., in the village of Fordham, Westchester Co., with 6 acres of land, replete with all the modern improvements necessary for making it a first class country residence. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND 40 acres of garden land, situated between Orange and Summit, in N. J.; fine large modern house, with all necessary outbuildings, and everything in perfect order; stock, crops, and everything needed on a country place; price $12,500. For particulars, inquire at TAYLOR'S carriage repository, No. 66 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A FINE chance for a profitable investment. A three-story, high-stoop brick house, 19x40, and lot, in East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, with gas, water and heater, all in perfect order; price $8,000; rented for $700; terms easy. Inquire of E. S. HALSTED, Executor, or J. P. KNAPP, No. 52 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE GRENZEBACK MANSION house and six handsomely situated lots of ground, on the northwest corner of 3d-av. and 75th-st., in a rapidly improving section of the City; price $26,000, terms easy. Apply to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st., or No. 204 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ESSEX, CONN., A COUNTRY seat, consisting of about nine acres of land, well laid out fruit and shade trees, &c.; house large and comfortable, 40x42 feet, with piazzas all around; fine view of the Connecticut River and valley. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$2.200. FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, in Newtown, L. I., near the depot, a cottage, ten rooms, well, cistern and cellar; one-fourth acre of land, shrubbery and fruit. Ten trains daily on New-York and Flushing Railroad. Time, 45 minutes to City Hall. Apply to H. WORTHINGTON.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 85 feet wide on Syosset-st, and 35 feet wide on Anderson-st.; contains about ½ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN THE ENGLISH Neighborhood, about nine miles from Hoboken, two and one-half miles from Fort Lee, and one-half mile from Fort Lee Station on the Northern Railroad to Piermont. For particulars, inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS. Executor, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, high-stoop house, 20 by 50, No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply of WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome gothic cottage and about one acre of ground, finely fruited, with a magnificent view of the river. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble house and lot in Bloomfield, New-Jersey, belonging to an estate. Possession immediately. Apply to D. WARD, No. 116 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 50 FRANKlin-st., 150 feet east of Broadway, with immediate possession. Apply, for further particulars, to the owner, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE OF 33d-st., near 11th-av., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

MANHATTAN-SQUARE LOTS FOR SALE or exchange. Four splendid full-sized lots for $1,850 each. Call or address LOTS, No. 63 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville Landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs well grown. Large kitchen garden and orchards in full bearing. The lands have a long front on Clove Road; fine stream of water bounds them on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 25 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use; excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars, apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK FOR SALE.—Large house and 5½ acres, directly on the water, with all the improvements requisite for a gentleman's residence; house will be sold with carpets, mirrors, &c.; good garden, green-house, &c. Price $55,000. More land could be had if desired. Also, for sale, at Clifton, Staten Island, elegant brick house and 20 acres.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION AT ONCE—A NEW two-story brick dwelling-house, with gas-fixtures, all in perfect order; size 20 by 28; lot 20 by 100; it is on 18th-st., Brooklyn, near the Methodist Church and 5th-av. railroad. Price $2,800. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

$100,000.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in sums to suit, on City and country property; also, all kinds real estate bought, sold and exchanged. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st., up-stairs.

A WATER FRONT COUNTY PLACE TO exchange for City property, or for sale; house large; necessary outbuildings; near railroad and steamboat; 20 or 50 acres of land. S. A. WILMURT, 670 Broadway.

TO LET.

NO. 12 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

To let an elegantly-furnished suite of apartments on parlor floor, in a private family, where no other boarders are taken; suitable for a small family, with or without board.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $1,000. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—Furnished, on eligible terms, at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Otsego Lake; fine fishing, boating and shooting, pure mountain air, horses, carriages, ice-house, &c. Inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y., F A LEE, Esq., Cooperstown, or E. PHINNEY, No. 47 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Morristown, N. J., consisting of a large modern house, partly furnished, gas, water, &c.; 9 acres of land laid out with avenues and walks, and shaded with choice ornamental trees; a great abundance of fruit, garden made, and ice-house filled; location near depot.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished high-stoop house, with all the modern conveniences, very pleasantly and conveniently situated in Jersey City, to let from June 1 until Oct. 1; rent $50 per month, payable monthly in advance. Address Box No. 4,853 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AN elegant first-class brown-stone front dwelling, with all the modern improvements, on Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Location delightful, and rent low. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house below 14th-st., a little west of Broadway, will dispose of a large well-furnished room, replete with all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman. References exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. S., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwellings, with every modern improvement; brown-stone railings to front steps; north side of 48th-st., west of 6th-av.; rent $1,600 per annum. Apply to

D. C. HEWSON, No. 3 Hanover-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—A THREE-story brick house, near the depot, at Rahway, New-Jersey; large garden, under high cultivation; rent, $250. Also, a two-story brick house and store adjoining; rent, $150.

R. C. BREWSTER.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 91 EAST 19TH-st., near 4th-av., will be rented to an unexceptionable tenant from 1st June to 1st October, for the sum of $500. Apply on the premises.

ROOM TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—Upper story, No. 62 Duane-st.; room well lighted on three sides; power steady, with use of steam hoisting machine.

R. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—A PROPERTY AND BRICK BUILDINGS thereon, suitable for manufacturing purposes, situated in 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Inquire of

J. G. LIGHTBODY, No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, A FINE FOUR-story brick front modern-built house in West 28th-st.; has all improvements, in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET.—PART OF A LARGE AND convenient stable to let in 40th-st., just east of Madison-av. Inquire on the premises, or of C. H. LUDINGTON, No. 25 Park-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Middletown, Conn., with ten rooms, and three acres of grounds. Principals apply to A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, L. I. TO LET.—Rent $600, $350 and $300, including ice and vegetables.

M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen without meals; location desirable. No. 4 2d-st., first house from Bowery.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH good river view, in the village of Nyack. Inquire at the office of the St. Nicholas Ins. Co, No. 166 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.—A BACK OFFICE IN NO. 25 Pine-st.; has two windows and an open grate; is about 25 feet by 15. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—BROADWAY DESK ROOM, 6x9 OR 6x12 feet, on first floor, in marble store No. 498 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

SANITARY FAIR DIAMONDS.

Our artist has here given a sketch of one of the most novel, attractive, as well as instructive articles in the fair. The case contains a *fac simile* of all the very large diamonds in the world, cut from California quartz crystal, and donated by our enterprising fellow-citizen, the original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway, whose name and store have become one of the institutions of this City. Shortly after the discovery of California gold in 1849, a friend who had emigrated to that region sent to Mr. Jacobs a sample of crystal quartz, and he being always on the alert for some novelty, sent it to France to be cut to imitate the real diamond; the result far exceeded his anticipations, and enabled him to offer the public an article as brilliant as the Brazillian diamond, at a fiftieth part of the cost. The better to carry out the idea, he engaged in manufacturing jewelry, setting them in breastpins, earrings, crosses, necklaces, rings and bracelets, all of 18 carat gold, and has thus produced an article the admiration of all who see them. Time seems only to enhance their value, as we understand that the "original" can scarcely supply the demand. As is usual with all great inventions, numerous imitations have sprung up, both in this City and over the country, and every paste and glass set in common jewelry is denominated California diamonds, to catch the unwary. We have examined his stock, and we confess we have never seen anything but the genuine diamond that can compare with them.—*From the New-York Illustrated News, April 23.*

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL

in several drab shades.

For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.

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French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., etc.

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For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

Five hundred tons No. 1 "Glengarnock," 100 tons No 1 "Eglinton" for sale in lots to suit, by

EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN—Satisfaction guaranteed. Absolutely incorrodable. All kinds of ink can be used. The flow is perfect. One filling writes ten hours. It is compact for the pocket, and will please the most fastidious penman. PURDY & CO., Proprietors and sole Manufacturers, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

PLUMBERS.—THE MASTER PLUMBERS OF New-York and vicinity are hereby informed that on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., the journeymen will demand an advance of fifty cents per day on their present rate of wages. By order of mass meeting of the trade.

M. STEPHENS, President.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER Feet, &c., cured without pain by Dr. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, Nos. 212 and 920 Broadway. BRIGGS' Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists and sent by mail, 50 cts. and $1.

REMOVAL—METALLIC BURIAL CASE. W. M. RAYMOND & CO., from No. 536 Broadway to No. 34? Pearl-st., on Franklin-square.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 60 Leonard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.— It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM about 1st June to 1st October, in a healthy mountainous region—along the Hudson River preferred. Apply to LEROY W. FAIRCHILD & CO., No. 110 William-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT—A small house and lot, within forty minutes of the City Hall, suitable for a genteel family. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,446 Post-office.

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THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 (0 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

THE EMPRESS KID GLOVE.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday, May 9, the price of our Ladies' KID GLOVES will be advanced to

$1 30 A PAIR,

Plain and Embroidered.

JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT COLORS.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST.,
Corner of Laurens-st.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPLIC SKIRT

FOR LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND COMFORT,

are superior to all others.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
Canal-st. and Broadway.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

will be found the most PLIABLE, GRACEFUL, AND COMFORTABRE SKIRT EVER WORN AT RETAIL BY

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway.

LINEN GOODS

AT RETAIL.

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELINGS, DOYLIES,
SHIRTING LINENS,
STAIR LINENS, FLOOR LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS,

&c., &c., of the best makes, in great variety. Persons furnishing houses will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINEN GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
RIBBONS AND STRAW GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
CORSETS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.

NO. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,

Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.

WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

INPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,

Have just received in store a MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Have just imported a fine stock BROCATELS, SATINS, PLUSHES, LASTINGS, REPS, DAMASKS, and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPEN

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES.
BEST QUALITY, AT LOW PRICES.

NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties. Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others. FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting Corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make from 60c. Also, Werley's Paris made patent Corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N. B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, rufflings, real and immitation laces, for dress trimmings and under-garments. Ladies' and Childrens's plain hem-stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BONNETS AND CHILDREN'S HATS, AT L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre; ribbons and flowers, traveling bonnets and jockey hats. new shapes; old bonnets cleaned and pressed fashionable. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

MME. RALLINGS, NO. 318 CANAL-ST., has just received some elegant French bonnets. They are superior in style and elegance to any ever before imported.

C. H. MILLER & CO., MANUFACTURER'S AGENT for the American patent steel collars. Specimens, any size and style sent upon receipt of $1. Ties, scarfs, collars, &c., at wholesale, No. 337 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2.750.—FOR SALE—SPLENDID STOVE and sheet-iron store, Court-st., Brooklyn; old and fine stand; $2,750, cheap. Also, a situation wanted as assistant book-keeper, salesman or general clerk, in a wholesale or shipping house in Havana, California or New-York; highest references given. Call at No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 16.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Abraham Westervelt, deceased:

$3,000 Kentucky 6 per cent. Bonds.
253 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company....$50 each.
25 shares New-York Central Railroad Co.....$100 each.
25 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company.......$100 each.
25 shares Manhattan Company..........$50 each.
8 shares Bank State of New-York.........$100 each.
2 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank.........$50 each.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

CLOSING SALE

of the effects of the late
MR. JOHN ALLAN.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, May 13, at 4 o'clock,
in the following order, viz.:

Seals, relics, gold and silver watches, silver plate, highland costumes, brooches, buckles, antique china, bronzes, arms, armor, exquisite marble bust of Napoleon, antiquities, miscellaneous, library furniture, including bookcases, cabinets, &c., &c., forming the most interesting collection of curiosities that has ever been offered for sale in this country. Also, at the close of this sale, for account of whom it may concern, a collection of rare autographs, early manuscripts, and fine engravings, portraits, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

$16,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1894; interest April and October.

$9,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1894; interest January and July.

$10,000 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1912; interest June and December.

$10,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1885; interest May and November.

$5,000 Chicago, Alton and St. Louis 7 per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1877; interest May and November.

$57,000 Chicago, Alton and St. Louis First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1883; interest January and July.

$61,000 New-York and Erie R. R. Third Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1883; interest March and September.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., genteel household furniture, the property of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered in green silk velvet; do. covered with haircloth in fine order; rosewood centre-tables, curtains, pier glasses, dining-room furniture; a large assortment of china and glassware, table furniture, rosewood pianoforte made by the celebrated Pirsson, chandeliers, &c.; bedrooms of mahogany and enameled suites; a splendid Plympton parlor bedstead; a large assortment of mattresses, pillows, quilts, counterpanes, blankets, &c., with other furniture, all in good order, including kitchen ware. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of our new salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.: A pair of grey horses, 15½ hands high, five and six years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind in every respect, in double and single harness, and are a very desirable pair of family horses; also, a set of double harness; also, a very fine pair of handsome dark bay carriage horses, well-matched, good action, and very healthy, sound, kind and gentle in every respect; sold only as the owner has no further use for them.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN

COAL OIL STEAM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Company for a limited number, say 50,000 shares, will be opened on THURSDAY, the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for a day only, at the Company's office, No 33 Pine-st., New York. The shares are $5 each, upon which 10 per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscription. The Company are the owners of Shaw & Linton's Patent for Generating Steam with Coal Oil or other Combustible Fluids. A pamphlet, embodying the report of the three Chief Engineers of the Navy to the Department at Washington, also the Charter of the Company and other valuable information, can be obtained upon application at the office of the Company.

OFFICERS.
President, DAVID B. TURNER.
Treasurer, H. HOLTHAUSEN.
Secretary, JOHN L. LINTON.

TRUSTEES.
H. HOLTHAUSEN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York,
JAS. L. HARWAY, of Partridge & Harway,
HENRY RANDEL, of Randel & Baremore,
WM. G. SMITH, of Sutton, Smith & Co.,
GEO. B. SARGENT,
JOHN L. LINTON (Patentee),
DAVID B. TURNER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President Bank of North America.

NATIONAL LIFE AND LIMB

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

organized under a Special Charter by the Legislature of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL STOCK $100,000,

with privilege of increasing to $500,000.

This company possesses all the powers and privileges of a general Life Insurance Company, and in addition the power of insuring the LIVES and LIMBS of soldiers and sailors in the united service. In pursuance of a resolution of the Directors books will be opened at the office of the company, No. 243 Broadway, for subscriptions for $25,000

ADDITIONAL STOCK

on the 13th May instant.

DIRECTORS.
DANIEL E. SICKLES,
Major-General U. S. A., President.
JOHN COCHRAN,
Attorney-General N. Y., Vice-President.
JAMES KELLY,
President Stuyvesant Ins. Comp.
Howell Smith, William Coit,
S. J. Glassey, Sylvester Yeats, M. D.,
Col. W. S. Hillyer, Robert Crowley,
Wm. H. VanBuren, M. D., Joseph Wild,
Sylvester M. Beard, F. H. Lummus,
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.
Hon. WM. LAIMBEER, Treasurer.

MONEY SENT TO EUROPE. SOLDIERS AND OTHERS CAN SEND their money to their friends in any part of Europe through us at lowest rates. Address

ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers,
No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Park Barracks.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS DISCHARGED CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY collected and cashed by

ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite Park Barracks.

PARENTS, WIFE, CHILDREN, SISTERS, OF DECEASED SOLDIERS CAN procure $100, besides the back pay and a pension, by calling on

ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite Park Barracks.

$3.500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage for five years, at 6 per cent., on improved property, worth $6,500 cash, situated in the best part of Brooklyn, between Fort Greene and Clinton-av. None but principals need apply. Address H. R., Box No. 75 N. Y. Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

"COLLINS HOUSE,"

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.,
NOW OPEN.
MRS. MARY FOOTE.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

The undersigned respectfully announces the opening of the Ocean House for the ensuing Summer, the latter part of June. The house is being put in proper order for the reception of guests, and no expense will be spared for the comfort of his patrons. In the appointments of the house it is the intention of the proprietor that they shall be in every respect first-class and worthy of a continuance of the highly appreciated patronage of last Summer. Many suites of rooms are already rented for the season. A plan of the house can be seen and rooms engaged, through the kindness of Mr. Kerner, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York.

JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—THE undersigned will open the house for the reception of company on SATURDAY, 28th inst. They are now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. Four cottages to let. Address COZZENS BROS, West Point, New-York.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J., will be open on the 15th inst. The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families and parties desiring first-class accommodations for the Summer.

JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE, ISLIP, L. I.—47 MILES FROM New-York via rail; three trains daily; pleasantly situated, near Great South Bay and Ocean. Apply for rooms as above.

AMOS R. STELLENWERF.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will be open on the 1st day of June.

WM. J. FIS

MACHINERY.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

MILL STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
of the most approved pattern, made entirely of iron.
PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.

The Brooklyn City Mill was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues, address

JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—TO BUY A CALORIC ENGINE, TWO or four horse power. Any one having the same to dispose of, will find a customer by applying to C. DUCREUX, No. 510 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT
and
LAST NIGHT
BUT
ONE
OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS EVENING, being
THE LAST NIGHT
BUT
ONE

of the series of

ELEVEN REPRESENTATIONS

of the great Shakespearean and standard characters with which Mr. BOOTH'S name and fame are now inseparably connected, he will appear in his great rôle of

IAGO,

for the first time this season.

Mr. Booth will be sustained by Messrs. Charles Barron, A. H. Davenport, Kingsland, Bland, Morris, Hind, Mrs. Chanfrau, Hind, Floyd, &c.

The present evening must be the

LAST
BUT
ONE

of the appearance of Mr. BOOTH this season; the public should therefore not lose the two opportunities left. Seats should be at once secured by those desirous to witness these two representations.

SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT,
HAMLET.

MONDAY, 16th,
FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York of
MRS. CHANFRAU.

TUESDAY, 17th—The management has sincere pleasure in announcing the return to this theatre, the scene of their Winter triumph, of

MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

when will be presented Tom Taylor's great role of

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE,

NO. 485 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.
George Wood.......................Manager
Stage Manager.....................T. E. Mills

MONDAY EVENING, May 16,
INAUGURATION OF THE
DRAMATIC SEASON,
on which occasion
EMMA WALLER
will appear in an
ORIGINAL PLAY,
never performed upon any stage, written by
FANNY KEMBLE,
and entitled,
AN ENGLISH TRAGEDY,
which will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
from the pencils of
GASPARD W. MAEDER,
JOHN THORNE,
GEORGE WALLACK,
and assistants.
New Furniture and Upholstery,
New Properties and
Elegant Costumes.
Mrs. WALLER will be supported by
Mr. D. W. WALLER,
and a full and talented
CORPS OF DRAMATIC ARTISTS,
some of whom are established New-York favorites, while others court for the first time
METROPOLITAN FAVOR.
AN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
Anne Winthrop..................Emma Waller
Judge Winthrop..................D. W. Waller

Messrs. Frederick Williams, Simcoe Lee, Shirley France, George Rosco, E. Post, S. Parker, Manley, Campbell, Maxwell, Howard and Mrs. Sloan in the cast.

Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8 o'clock.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. James Martin, Mrs. Brougham Robertson and Miss Marie Boniface and others.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIRD TRIUMPHAL WEEK.
SPALDING & ROGERS'
GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS,
from South America and the West Indies, with
A GRAND CONCENTRATION OF
THE BEST ARTISTS AND HORSES
FROM NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA,
in friendly competition in the same circle.
THIS, AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
at 2½ o'clock.
NOVELTIES ACCUMULATING,
INTEREST INCREASING,
EXCITEMENT CULMINATING.
HORSEMANSHIP OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
by the most expert, daring and graceful artists, male and female,
IN CHRISTENDOM.
GYMNASTICS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
by a small army of the most lithe and agile "Athletes" extant.
ACROBATICS BY A MAMMOTH TROUPE
of brave and skillful victors in many a warmly-contested Arenic Display.
EQUINE FEATS BY STEEDS
from both sides of the equator, who are "more than brute, and little less than human."
EQUILIBRISTIC EXPLOITS,
CALISTHENIC DISPLAYS,
EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLES
AND PETITE COMEDIES,
with all the innumerable etceteras of a
MODEL HIPPOTHEATRIC ENTERTAINMENT.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.

Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open—Afternoon, at 1½; Evening, 7¼.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR SALE.

21 volumes Wendell's Reports.
29 volumes Barbour's Supreme Court Reports.
19 volumes New-York Reports Court of Appeals.
9 volumes Abbott's Practice Reports.
3 volumes Greenleaf's Evidence.
1 volume Voorhies' Annotated Code, 6th edition.
3 volumes Revised Statutes of New-York, 5th edition.
1 volume New Clerk's Assistant.
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4 volumes Kent's Commentaries.
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1 volume Crary's New-York Practice, Special Proceedings.
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1 volume McCall's Forms.
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The above offers a splendid opportunity for young lawyers to supply themselves cheaply with a good library. The books are in first-rate condition, neither soiled nor worn. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, N. Y.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS WITH EXQUISITE ENGRAVINGS.—Send your address on a stamped envelope, and get a catalogue with full particulars. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st., N. Y.

MUSICAL.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE pianos, carved legs, pearl board, overstrings, all improvements, $325. Rosewood 7-octave, iron frame, pearl board, $275. Lighte & Bradbury's 6¾-octave rosewood, $225. Mahogany 6¾-octave, $150. Mahogany 6⅔ octave, $100. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

NINE PIANO-FORTES—AND MUSIC taught in a few lessons on the piano; singing, guitar, accordeon and violin; 9 pianos for sale or to let the cheapest in the City, by M. DUMSDAY, No. 188 Grand-st.

FINE ARTS.

FREDRICKS & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 179 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Cartes de Visite $2 per dozen. Our work cannot be excelled.

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS FOR SALE—THE NEW LIGHT-draft side-wheel steamer WARWENOCK; length 110 feet by 19½ feet beam, 5 feet 20 inches hold, two engines, 14 inch cylinder by 3½ feet stroke; ordinary draft of water, 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOATS FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. JOHN F. TALLMAN, will on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

On and after TUESDAY, May 17, the ARMENIA will run on alternate days with the DREW, forming a daily line.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 10,871 for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Dwight Townsend. Also, Certificate No. 10,590, for one hundred shares Erie Railway common stock, in the name of Richard Schell, owned by the undersigned. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the certificates. Application will be made for new certificates. The finder is requested to return the same to

PETERS & PROBST, No. 13 Broad-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATES METROPOLITAN BANK Stock, as follows: No. 1,391, dated July 19, 1853, for 5 shares, and No. 2,389, dated Jan. 5, 1856, for 5 shares, both in the name of Rev. GEO. P. PRUDDEN. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as new certificates have been applied for. Whoever will leave the originals with E. F. WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 40 Pine-st., New-York, will receive a suitable reward.

$300 REWARD.—FOR CONVICTION OF thief and recovery of HARNESS, BRIDLES and other horse equipments stolen on Wednesday night from stable No. 85 West 28th-st., or a proportionate reward for the return of property.

J. S. YOUNG,
Chief Detective Force, Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

$200 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE RING, while getting out of an omnibus, at the corner of 28th-st. and 5th-av., a dark blue SAPPHIRE. The above reward will be paid for its delivery to E. W. BURR, jeweler, No. 573 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION!
INCREASING POPULARITY!
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL, ACCOMPLISHED AND GRACEFUL
YOUNG DANSEUSE,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
IN THE
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL, HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND SERIO-COMIC DRAMA,
BELPHEGOR;
OR,
THE MOUNTEBANK AND HIS WIFE.

With new and beautiful scenery, music and dances. Characters by Messrs. Nagle, Hadaway and Jamison, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. France, Miss Alford and the entire company.

ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.

Mr. HARRISON, Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, between the acts.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
COLOSSAL GIANTS, AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS,
MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex-officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH,
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING and
Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest men living.
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS,
by PROF. LIVINGSTON.
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP,
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS.
THREE FOUR-POUND BROOK TROUT,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission to the whole, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE,

NO. 485 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.
TO-NIGHT
SIMMONS
SIMMONS.
will
CUT OFF HIS OWN HEAD,
CUT OFF HIS OWN HEAD,
CUT OFF HIS OWN HEAD,
CUT OFF HIS OWN HEAD,
CUT OFF HIS OWN HEAD,
CUT OFF HIS OWN HEAD,
in addition to an excellent programme of illusions, among which may be particularized
Top-spinning on a single thread.
THE ANIMATED PAPER.
JAPANESE BUTTERFLY TRICK WITH TWO BUTTERFLIES.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
THE DRAMATIC SEASON
Will be inaugurated MONDAY, May 16.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

MLLE. EUGENIE BARNETCHE
begs to announce that her
GRAND CONCERT
will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
On which occasion the following eminent artists will appear:
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI
MR. VILLANOVA,
Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER,
SIGNOR ARBELLA.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH, INCLUDING RESERVED SEAT, may be obtained at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and in the evening at the door.

MEETINGS.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

OF THE XVth WARD,
PRESIDENT:
JAMES BROWN.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
WILLIS BLACKSTONE,
DR. A. GESCHEIDT,
JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
SECRETARY:
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.

The Citizens' Association of the XVth Ward will hold a mass meeting at HOPE CHAPEL, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

Citizens generally are cordially invited to attend.

By order of JAMES BROWN, President.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Cooper Union, on MONDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The object of the meeting is to call the attention of women to the injury inflicted upon the country in this crisis by the extravagant purchase of imported luxuries, such as silks, satins, velvets, jewelry, feathers, mirrors, and objects of *vertu*, and to suggest to their consideration the propriety of abstaining from such articles of foreign manufacture until the present unhappy crisis shall have passed.

It is not proposed to recommend the abandonment of any articles necessary even for comfort, but simply that the above-named luxuries, whose import creates the necessity of sending enormous amounts of gold out of the country, should, for the present, cease to be matters of daily use and purchase; and thus the gold should be retained at home, to strengthen our own Government. Elsewhere this movement has been already suggested. Women, who have devoted themselves to the service of their country's defenders, have paused in the midst of labor and suffering to ask: "Is there nothing more to be done?" and they have been taught that a mightier help than any they have yet given may be rendered by simple self-denial in outward adorning. Can a right-thinking, patriotic woman hesitate to make so paltry a sacrifice?

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair have been urged to take the initiative in this movement, and being fully persuaded of its utility and anxious to forward it by every means in their power, they call upon the women of New-York to show their patriotism by going to this meeting, listening to the statistics which will there be given, and learning what they are doing by yielding to the extravagance of the times, and their duty in regard to it.

Several speeches will be made, and at the close of the meeting an opportunity will be given to all who are willing to join in this movement to enroll their names.

Mrs. Gen. Dix,	Mrs. A. V. Stout,
Mrs. David Lane,	Mrs. Gurdon Buck,
Mrs. John Jay,	Mrs. A. Schermerhorn,
Mrs. Morris Ketchum,	Miss Hone.
Mrs. Ogden Hoffman,	Mrs. Marshal O. Roberts,
Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,	Miss Nash,
Mrs. Daniel LeRoy,	Mrs. F. Billings,
Mrs. Jas. B. Colgate,	Mrs. S. B. Schieffelin,
Mrs. Ben. Nathan,	Mrs. J. G. Courtney,
Mrs. H. A. Hunt,	Mrs. Chas. Blake,
Mrs. T. F. Meagher,	Mrs. Francis Lieber,
Mrs. H. A. Coit,	Mrs. John Sherwood.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

MAY 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which the LIFE MEMBERS are particularly invited to witness.

The Hudson River Railroad trains from Chambers-street, at 12 and 1 o'clock, will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the United States Christian Commission will be held at the Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS and Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of this City, who have recently returned from a visit to the army in Virginia.

Tickets free, to be had at the office of the Christian Commission, No. 30 Bible House; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 343 Broadway; Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE are invited to assemble at the room of the Chamber of Commerce on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, to adopt measures of respect for the memory of their late associate, Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. By request.

HAMILTON FISH, Chairman.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY-SIX GOVERNORS of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, the 17th inst. Polls open at 12 o'clock M.

F. A. CONKLING, Secretary pro tem.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind will take place at Irving Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM house, for a family consisting of four adults and two children; must be easy of access by rail or boat, and not over three or four hours' ride from New-York. Address J. G. HARRISON, No. 266 West-st., New-York.

BOARD AT WEST POINT, NEAR COZZENS'.—Pleasant private board may be had for families without small children, by applying by note to R. N. BERARD, West Point, or to Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, No. 20 East 20th-st., to whom he refers.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN THE MOST salubrious section of the State, and in a beautiful location, with first-class accommodations. Board can be obtained by applying to Mrs. M. L. READ, Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—INFORMATION WANTED, AS TO Mr. ADAM RUSSELL, a native of Edinburgh. He was in New-York and Toronto in 1851, and was reported to have been engaged for a whaling voyage. He was afterward seen, it is said, in New-York in 1860, and also in Tappantown, Rockland County, N. Y. Said Russell was of swarthy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and is now about 36 years of age. Any intelligence concerning him, and of his present residence, if alive, will be suitably rewarded. Address Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 45 William-st., New-York, or Mr. WM. BURNESS, S. S. C., No. 11 Drummond-place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

THE HEIRS OF THE LATE GEORGE RAMSEY, of Buenos Ayres, will please call on Messrs. NATH. D. CARLILE & SON, No. 180 Pearl-st.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable [illegible]
Sample packets, with full directions, [illegible] price,
No. 12 [illegible], London.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COMMENCES ¼ BEFORE 8.
Lessee and Manager.................WM. WHEATLEY
FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, 1864,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AND MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
in New-York this season.
Mr. Barney Williams as Ragged Pat.
Mrs. Barney Williams in 11 characters.
The celebrated Protean Comedy of
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mrs. Barney Williams in 10 characters.
The beautiful Domestic Drama entitled
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
RAGGED PAT..............MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
(As played by him over 300 nights.)
JUDY O'TROT..............MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

During the piece Mr. Williams will sing the song of "Billy O'Rourke," and will dance, with Mrs. Williams, the celebrated

DONNYBROOK JIG.

On MONDAY, May 16, will be produced a grand spectacular drama, written by John Brougham, Esq., (the sole right of its production in New-York having been purchased by Mr. Wheatley,) entitled

BEL DEMONIO,
in which the celebrated
MLLE. VESTVALI,

will appear, having been expressly engaged to sustain the arduous character of ANGELO. This famous Drama, after many months' preparation, will be presented with an excellent cast, beautiful new scenery, splendid appointments, new and costly costumes, original music, premieur danseuses and grand ballet.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. — FRIDAY.

Doors open at 7¼. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act.

118TH NIGHT OF
ROSEDALE,
In which will appear the author,

Mr LESTER WALLACK; also Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Poke, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss LeBrun and Miss Carman.

SATURDAY—THE WIFE.
MONDAY—MONEY.
TUESDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE.
WEDNESDAY—(First night this season) THE JEALOUS WIFE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....................Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager...........................J. H. Selwyn

The beautiful and interesting drama,
THE CHIMNEY CORNER,

in which Messrs G. Jamison, W. Davidge, G. H. Clarke, Herry, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Miss H. Irving and Miss A. Harris appear, having been received with

GREAT APPLAUSE,
it will be repeated
THIS EVENING,
with
MRS. JOHN WOOD
in her
Talented impersonation of
MINNIE,
in
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MONDAY EVENING, May 16,
Benefit of
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING.
SATAN IN PARIS.
and
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.
Doors open at 7¼.
Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

HELLER'S. HELLER'S. HELLER'S.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblos.
NEW DELASSEMENS MAGIQUES.
SPIRITUALISM DE-SPIRITUALIZED.
BY
ROBERT HELLER.

The varied "Manifestations" of the Davenport Brothers, including the tying and untying, the mystic hands and the irrepressible trumpet, will be done more quickly and more astonishingly by

ROBERT HELLER.
In addition to his usual
MARVELOUS ILLUSIONS.
HIS VARIED TOURS D'ADDRESSE.
HIS ADMIRED PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
HIS STRANGE SUPERNATURAL VISION.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
Box-office open for sale of tickets from 10 till 3.
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

IRVING HALL.

FALLON'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
THE STEREOPTICON,
Will open at the above magnificent hall
On MONDAY EVENING, May 16.
Tickets 25 cents.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, One Dollar.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

A few more vacancies to fill. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Number limited to 30. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Wortell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Special individual instruction given in mathematics, naval, civil, military and mechanical engineering, drafting and the languages. Students received at any time. Call for circulars, or address the principal as above.

Major J. G. FOX, C. E.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. Summer session of 21 weeks commences April 18. $88 per session for board, tuition and French. Pupils charged from the time of entering.

ACCOUNTS AND PENMANSHIP.—NEW pupils will be received at any time, for thorough instruction in the above branches, at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—GOOD PRONUNCIAtion, rudimental, knowledge and fluency in six months by a pleasant, easy and infallible method. Also, tuition in English to French beginners. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

AT BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY, No. 923 Broadway, instruction is given, Day and Evening, in Writing, Drawing, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, &c. Certificates, Diplomas, Testimonials, &c., designed and executed to order.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Newburg-upon-Hudson. Summer session begins May 9. Circulars of SIDMON T. KEESE, No. 7 Pine-st., or the Principal,

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M.

MRS. REED WILL OPEN HER BOARDing and day school for young ladies at No. 11 West 36th-st. (Murray Hill) in September next. References:

Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix,
Professor H. Webster, Edwin Hoyt, Esq.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Three or four vacancies remaining for the Summer session. For catalogues containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Circulars at W. H. ARTHUR'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS—WHO WILL REceive special instruction to prepare them for college or for business. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS TEACHER of piano and singing—a pupil of Bassini's—desires a situation in a family where instruction in music would be received in payment for board; can bring a piano if necessary. Address A, Station D.

PROPOSALS

ORDNANCE OFFICE—WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by this department until MONDAY, May 30, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 25,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns, to be seen at the New-York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof at the manufactory where made. Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 22d day of June, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of sabres, and such as are known to this department to be such, competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Light Cavalry Sabres."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

POLITICAL.

TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE IXTH WARD.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the IXth Ward Union Association, would most respectfully invite all Union loving citizens to come forward and unite with us in electing delegates to the Union Convention to be held at Syracuse, on the 25th inst. The Committee will meet at Bleecker Buildings on the evenings of the 13th, 14th, and 16th inst., from 8 to 9½ o'clock, to enroll all citizens who desire to act with us.

GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
A. J. CAMPBELL,
N. D. THAYER,
RODNEY MASON,
JAMES WEBB.
Committee.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Continued from the First Page.

firing a shot, capturing them at the point of the bayonet. As they rushed on they captured the enemy by hundreds, rushing upon them with a fury that nothing could withstand. To the number of twelve hundred they run them back into our lines at full speed, capturing at the same time three of their guns. Earlier in the day one of the enemy's batteries had been disabled and all the cannoniers driven from the guns, from which they were kept by the savage fire of our skirmishers. It was hoped that all the guns would be brought off, but the charge was not successful on the other parts of the line, and the gallant Sixth had to fall back. Our losses during the day must reach from eight to ten thousand men.

WEBB's Brigade, Second Corps, lost heavily—the Twentieth Massachusetts particularly Col. MACY was dangerously wounded. Maj. ABBOT, another splendid officer, was killed, and only six or seven officers, out of about twenty-four, left. Lieut. FEDERSHEN, of the First Massachusetts, took a section into action in a spot where the rebel sharpshooters had a sweeping fire. He was taken from the field, shot in both thighs, after doing good service. This was on WRIGHT'S front.

Gen. WARD was hit in the neck early in the day, but would not leave the field, and afterward led his brigade in the charge on HANCOCK'S front. A battery of COBURN'S, on WRIGHT'S front, did good service, throwing their shells into the rebel intrenchments. Capt. MARTIN, of the Third Massachusetts Battery, was wounded in the neck.

The losses of the army up to this time exceed anything that any previous battle has cost us. Nothing has been developed up to this hour respecting the enemy's position or intentions for the day, and there is nothing to indicate whether they will retreat, remain on the defensive, or assault.

W. SWINTON.

VICTORY!

A Decisive Battle.

LEE'S ARMY ROUTED.

A Terrific Charge by General Hancock.

DESPERATE FURY OF OUR MEN.

Three Generals. 50 Officers, 3,000 Men and 12 Guns Captured.

Splendid News from General Sheridan.

Lee's Communications Totally Severed.

TRAINS AND SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

Over Five Hundred Union Prisoners Retaken.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12.

News received to-day continues to be of a most satisfactory character.

Early in the day Secessionists were unusually exultant and open-mouthed. They claimed to have certain intelligence, by channels known only to the initiated, that GRANT was this side of the Rapidan, BURNSIDE had been cut to pieces, and black troops, who had caused all this disaster by dastardly conduct, were all captured. Evidence of falsity of such stuff accumulated during the morning so rapidly and irrepressibly, that nerves of the most timid individuals calmed down. Details of yesterday's fight have not reached here.

Fighting was renewed this morning at daylight by HANCOCK. In a most brilliant assault he fell upon A. P. HILL's division in its intrenchments, five miles below Spottsylvania Court-house. HANCOCK was in his best mood, and as he led his eager men into the affray he is described as being the very impersonation of war. No mere flesh and bones could stand up before such a charge as was there made. The rebels broke in every direction, leaving trophies of victory in our hands—one Major-General, two Brigadiers, fifty officers, three thousand prisoners, and twelve pieces of artillery.

DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

FIRST DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11—11:30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, have just reached this department. He says:

"We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners in battle, whilst he has taken from us but few except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer."

The Government is sparing no pains to support him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, May 12—8:15 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen Dix:

No dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have been received since 11:30 o'clock last night.

Gen. SHERMAN has not been heard from, owing, probably, to the damage to the lines south of Nashville by the recent storm.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated "Headquarters of the Cavalry Corps, May 10," states that he turned the enemy's right, and got into their rear, had destroyed from eight to ten miles of railroad, two locomotives and three trains, and a very large quantity of supplies; and that since he had got into their rear there was great excitement among the inhabitants and with the army. The enemy's cavalry had tried to annoy his rear and flank, but had been run off, and he had recaptured five hundred of our men—two of them Colonels.

No dispatches have been received for two days from Gen. BUTLER.

Dispatches received from Gen. STEELE report his command as having arrived at Little Rock. He had fought a superior force of the enemy, commanded by KIRBY SMITH in person, at Saline River, and defeated them.

A steamboat from Red River, arrived to-day at Cairo, reports reinforcements going up to Gen. BANKS.

Gen. CANBY had passed Cairo on his way to Red River.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fighting Renewed on Wednesday—Our Lines Advance—A Flag of Truce from Gen. Lee—Wants Time to Bury His Dead—Grant says He Hasn't Time to Bury His Own Dead, and Proposes to Advance—Lee Withdraws His Centre—Evidences of a Retreat—Over Four Thousand Prisoners Captured on Tuesday and Wednesday—The Losses.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12.

Yesterday morning the fighting was again renewed, and was continued with various success until about 11 o'clock, when our line was somewhat advanced.

At that hour a flag of truce is reported to have been sent by LEE, who asked for a cessation of hostilities for forty-eight hours, that he might bury his dead.

Gen. GRANT replied that he had not time to bury his own dead, and would advance immediately; and some parts of our line were therefore pushed forward.

It is stated that the woods were shelled, but no response was elicited from where the enemy's centre had been a few hours before.

The prisoners captured on Tuesday and Wednesday number over 4,000. The rebel dead and wounded were found covering almost every foot of ground wherever our troops surged forward and the rebels gave way.

The slaughter among our troops was terrific, but not so great as that of the enemy, and but few captures were made by the latter.

The Desperate Fighting of Tuesday—The Charge of the Sixth Corps—The Battle Probably Renewed Wednesday—Death of Gens. Rice and Stevenson—Incidents of the Battle.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, dated Wilderness battle-field yesterday, say, probably the most desperate fighting of the past seven terrible days took place on Tuesday.

Believing the enemy to have sent a greater part of his troops to Richmond, an advance along the entire line was determined on at an early hour.

The Second Corps having the right of the line, had crossed the Po River the evening previous, and had met with but slight opposition.

In the morning the position of the enemy was found to be in the shape of a horseshoe, and on HANCOCK'S troops advancing to attack they were compelled to fall back.

An attempt to break their centre was then ordered, and part of HANCOCK'S men were sent to support WARREN in the movement.

Our right was also advanced, and the move was begun in the afternoon.

The enemy were driven into their intrenchments in gallant style, and UPTON'S brigade of WRIGHT'S division, Sixth Corps, got into the enemy's rifle pits, capturing twelve guns and about one thousand prisoners.

Not being supported by other portions of the line, who were unable to gain the tier of works in their front, this brigade was forced to evacuate its advanced position, leaving the captured guns, after spiking them, but bringing off all the prisoners.

The enemy suffered heavy losses during the fight, our shells falling into their works, and our infantry delivering their fire with remarkable precision.

Gen. RICE was wounded in the thigh early in the engagement, and died after his leg had been amputated.

Gen. STEVENSON is also reported killed. He commanded a brigade in BURNSIDE'S corps.

Our losses were very heavy.

Gen. GIBBONS' division has lost altogether over a thousand men.

Gen. ROBINSON'S division, after losing both its general officers and about two thousand five hundred men, had no General to command it, and it has been broken up and distributed among other divisions of the Fifth Corps.

No division of the army fought better than this one.

The Ninth New-York State Militia fought gloriously, and suffered probably more than any other regiment in the field. After the action four officers and fifteen men were all that was left of it, except a few on detached duty.

Lieut. LUPER, of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, had his head blown off by a piece of shell.

About six o'clock in the evening a report was brought into Gen. MEADE'S headquarters that a flank movement was being made on our right, and the headquarters being in that direction, they packed up and moved toward the centre in a hasty manner.

The report turned out to be false, and the officer who made it is said to have been censured.

This day's battle was expected to be decisive of the contest.

The firing, the correspondent adds, has already commenced.

The rebels are in very strong positions behind earthworks, abattis and woods, and in many places it is almost impossible to penetrate to them.

BURNSIDE is reported to be within a mile of Spottsylvania Court-house, about to turn the rebel right.

If he is successful we shall obtain possession of the point which the struggle has been for during the past three days, and then LEE must retreat.

At 1 o'clock on Tuesday a fire raged between the two armies, at a point in the line, and a large number of wounded of both parties were lying on the spot.

Our men, in attempting to get their comrades off the field, were fired on by the rebel skirmishers and driven off, and the poor sufferers had to be left to perish in the flames.

The embalmer here says that he has received orders to be ready to embalm the body of Col. WARREN, not Gen. WARREN. The former rode along the lines all day Tuesday, and fearlessly exposed himself.

Gentlemen prominently connected with the Government are to-day in good spirits, in view of the recent military events in Virginia, and consider our final triumph merely a question of time. Movements are in progress which will soon be publicly developed, forming a part of the general plan, looking to success.

Gen. WEBB's family heard from him on Wednesday night, and up to that time he had not been wounded.

The *Extra Star* says the body of Gen. STEVENSON arrived here this morning on the steamer *Utica*.

Gen. BURNSIDE directed to have his friends in Washington told that everything looked very favorable and hopeful.

Hill Repulsed by Burnside—Gallant Conduct of the Colored Troops—Everything Looking Hopeful—Sigel Believed to Have Reached Lynchburgh.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12.

It was Gen. HILL'S corps that Gen. BURNSIDE repulsed so gallantly.

The *Star* says:

Gen. BURNSIDE'S colored troops were held in reserve, but were subsequently brought into action and fought with desperation.

Their officers expected to have considerable difficulty in restraining them, as they appeared desirous not to take any prisoners, being exasperated by the remembrance of Fort Pillow and the atrocities committed there by the rebels on their race.

It was believed in the army that SIGEL having made forced marches, had destroyed LEE'S railroad connections with Lynchburgh, and that SHERIDAN had done the same to his communications with Richmond.

An order was given for another advance yesterday morning.

At 8 o'clock A. M., when our informant left, our centre and right were heavily engaged with the rebels.

The Ninth Corps was then on the march.

Our losses are represented to have been very heavy, but everything looks hopeful.

Prominent officers say that we shall soon see the end.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Lee Out of Supplies and Orders his Men to Capture them—The Flag of Truce—The Loss of the Enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 12.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12.

It is confirmed that in an order issued on Monday, found on some prisoners, that Gen. LEE notified his army that his communication with Richmond was broken, and no rations could be drawn from thence, and he advised them to capture supplies from our army.

Gen. GRANT had captured up to yesterday about 6,000 prisoners. Part of a regiment was captured entire. It was composed of men who had been exchanged but a few weeks since.

The loss of the enemy in killed is much greater than ours. His wounded are supposed to be about the same.

The latest edition of the *Star* of this afternoon has the following:

"Gen. LEE is reported to have asked for a cessation of hostilities to bury his dead.

Gen. GRANT replies that he has not had time to bury his own dead, and that he proposes to advance immediately.

The woods were shelled, and Gen. LEE turned up missing in front.

Yesterday morning the fighting was again resumed and continued with varying success until about 11 o'clock, when our line had somewhat advanced.

LATER.—Up to this morning we have received no confirmation of the rumor in regard to Gen. LEE above mentioned, but the fact that such a report was current in Fredericksburgh yesterday shows the buoyant feeling there in regard to our position, based upon a knowledge of general facts of a hopeful nature."

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

Beauregard at Petersburgh with Twenty-five Thousand Men—All the Railroads Cut Leading to the City—A Siege Probable—The Monitors Near Fort Darling.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Tuesday, May 10.

Nothing definite has yet been accomplished by our forces in the way of captures, but everything looks favorable.

BEAUREGARD, with about 25,000 men, is in Petersburgh, and we have all the railroads cut leading to that city, and forces enough to keep BEAUREGARD there until he surrenders.

We shall, it is reported, soon commence a siege of that place.

There are four monitors and several gunboats within four miles of Fort Darling, ready to coöperate with our land forces, (a part of them,) abreast of the monitors. Our forces occupy a strong position, and are strong enough to hold it.

It is supposed that Gen. KAUTZ is now to the south of Petersburgh, aiming at the destruction of railroads leading south from Richmond. Correspondents have probably announced his defeat, many of his troops captured, &c. It is not believed here. BEAUREGARD has no cavalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 11.

The latest advices from the front state that the gunboat *Brewster* was blown up on the Appomattox yesterday by a rebel battery. No statement in regard to the loss of life.

Fighting was going on all day yesterday. The main portion appeared to be on our right. The troops were under command of Gen. SMITH. The turnpike between Richmond and Petersburgh was the bone of contention. Up to 3 P. M. to-day nothing later has been received.

We receive but few papers from the North here, most all of them having been stopped; most of our dispatches are suppressed.

Petersburgh has not been abandoned, burned, nor as yet besieged. BEAUREGARD is there in command. Fort Darling is still in the hands of the rebels.

The bark *Dame Durden*, ashore near Cape Henry, with a cargo of iron, steel, block tin, &c., will prove a total loss.

A report just received states that Col. SPEAR has burned the long bridge near Walden, and two others; that he made three charges, and the third time succeeded. I give this for what it is worth. My informant heard Col. SPEAR tell it.

The following additional names of wounded have been received within the last twenty-four hours from Gen. BUTLER'S army:

D. Marsh, 76th Pennsylvania.
J. Richardson, 115th New-York.
Sergt. J. H. Minster, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
T. J. Campbell, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
J. P. Deckey, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
P. Wingage, 3d New-York.
M. Fish, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
J. Ketterer, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
H. Gafkan, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
P. Sommer, 5th Penn. Cavalry.

In addition to these, about 150 sick have been sent to the Hampton and Chesapeake Hospitals.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 10.

The following is a list, as full as can be gathered, of the wounded in the engagement of the 9th between BUTLER'S and BEAUREGARD'S forces:

L. D. Hanchett, 27th Mass.
Corp. E. Richardson, 2d N. Hampshire.
G. A. Jackson, 25th Mass.
F. W. Blood, 25th Mass.
M. G. Haley, 27th Mass.
Q. Maloy, 25th Mass.
C. A. Mayers, 25th Mass.
G. Lightfoot, 25th Mass.
C. Finnegan, 25th Mass.
J. E. Harrison, 7th N. H.
F. Snell, 7th N. H.
Thomas Fallon, 25th Mass.
A. King, 27th Mass.
H. W. McClellan, 27th Mass.
Jos. Briggs, 27th Mass.
D. W. Larned, 27th Mass.
N. Tiffany, 25th Mass.
R. Donovan, 25th Mass.
W. Thompson, 27th Mass.
J. Sagerwether, 25th Mass.
J. S. Cooke, 25th Mass.
Geo. Rawscher, 25th Mass.
M. S. Moses, 81st New-York.
J. W. Greenough, 23d Mass.
Geo. Greenwood, 25th Mass.
Capt. S. A. Rockwell, 25th Ms.
Chas. H. Nolton, 25th Mass.
M. Brady, 2d N. H.
T. H. Devereaux, 25th Mass.
T. E. Greenwood, 25th Mass.
J. White, 25th Mass.
S. F. Brewster, 25th Mass.
Geo. Warner, 4th U. S. Art.
C. A. Horton, 25th Mass.
M. B. Trait, 25th Mass.
H. Kenny, 25th Mass.
C. M. Chase, 2d N. H.
P. Harris, 4th U. S. Art'y.
J. Kinion, 25th Mass.
O. W. Brown, 25th Massachusetts.
Sergt. A. W. Clark, 25th Mass.
O. Harvey, 11th Conn.
A. Demond, 25th Mass.
Patrick Burke, 25th Mass.
J. W. Page, 23d Mass.
Wm. Salkins, 23d Mass.
Sergt. Ward, 25th Mass.
John Bickley, 27th Mass.
John Schutz, 28th N. Y.
Corp. C. H. Pering, 25th Ms.
Corp. C. H. Ballou, 139th N. Y.
D. Graham, 139th N. Y.
Lieut. Wood, 27th Mass.
J. Swain, 2d New-Hamps'e

No list of the killed has been received, but it will not exceed 50.

FROM NEWBERN.

The latest advices from Newbern state that the rebels are again threatening the place, that they have possession of the railroad, and that last Thursday they demanded the surrender of Moorhead City. Our forces refused, and the rebels destroyed the railroad and retired. It is rumored that they have 8,000 men, and propose to invest Newbern.

The fight on Thursday between our fleet and the rebel gunboats in Albemarle Sound lasted several hours, and the rebel iron-clads retired up the Roanoke River.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Rebels Driven to Rocky Ridge and Buzzard Roost Mountains.

EVERYTHING SATISFACTORY.

TUNNELL HILL, Ga., Wednesday, May 11.

After three days' heavy skirmishing, in which all the corps participated, we have driven the rebels back to Rocky Ridge and Buzzard Roost Mountain, from which we are fast expelling them.

Everything is going on in a most satisfactory way.

A Rebel Iron-clad off Wilmington—She is Driven In.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 12.

The *Journal* gives the following extract from a letter dated off New-Inlet, near Wilmington, May 7:

"Four rebel steamers came out last night. One was the iron-clad *North Carolina*, similar to the *Atlanta*. She was supposed to be a blockade-runner, and was chased off shore. At daylight the iron-clad returned under the guns of the fort. The *Houqua* and *Nansemond* were near, and the *Niphon* was to the northward. One shot from the *North Carolina* went through the *Houqua's* smoke-stack. The other three rebel steamers did not come out from under the guns of the fort. No attempt was made to prevent the iron-clad from getting back. Another visit is expected by daylight, when we shall probably see some warm work."

CATARRH
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
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HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway, New-York,
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Metal Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

KILL MOTHS.
Common Camphor won't, Cedar Camphor will.
DON'T LOSE YOUR CLOTHES
Cedar Camphor is cheap, fragrant, and durable and sure. Sold by all druggists. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, sole makers, Boston.

DR. ROWE,
(Late of No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn,)
CAN BE CONSULTED AT HIS RESIDENCE,
NO. 16 WEST 14TH-ST.,
eight doors west of 8th-av.,
NEW-YORK.
ON
DEAFNESS
CATARRH
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED WITH BUT LITTLE PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.
HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Extract from Dr. Rowe's Treatise on Catarrh.

It produces a feeling of uneasiness, heat and stiffness of the nostrils, which are often closed on one or both sides, caused by the thickening of the membrane from inflammation; soon a thin, watery discharge commences, excoriating that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. If the disease be not checked then, the discharge soon becomes purulent, of a greenish yellow color, sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive. The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust to himself. The discharge frequently drops down the throat, and has to be hawked up to obtain relief—the senses of smell and taste become greatly impaired, and sometimes entirely lost—a distressing headache makes its appearance as the frontal bone sinuses become involved, and neuralgic pain in the face and head as soon as the other sinuses become affected. At night sleep is often interrupted, a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, thirst and feverishness generally being produced. In the morning a coated tongue and a disagreeable taste in the mouth are frequent, as also dizziness. Some persons become very drowsy, more especially during the day, after eating. After a time the memory becomes impaired, a restless, nervous feeling accompanying it, seriously affecting a close application to study; in short, a general restlessness of mind. Many are disposed to be costive. If the inflammation extends through the tear passage to the eye and inflames that organ, it causes the tears to overflow upon the slightest irritation or exposure, producing what is commonly called "Weeping Eye." If it extends through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear, the hearing becomes more or less impaired; if it extends down the throat it gives rise to dyspepsia, bronchitis, and to CONSUMPTION. The experience and investigations of the greatest savans in medical science have established the fact that in fully two-thirds of the cases of consumption it commenced by inflammation and ulceration of the air passages. It must be remembered that the best and only cure of consumption is its prevention.

CURE OF CATARRH.

It may not be out of place to mention what I have found to be the absurd idea among some persons that catarrh, if checked, will go to the lungs. The directly opposite is the effect. If not checked, it will most assuredly, in most instances, affect the lungs. Never yet was there any one whose health was not better after being cured of catarrh, the treatment being constitutional as well as local.

Beside the following references, many others can be obtained from Dr. Rowe, of the highest respectability. No man's name is used unless strictly in accordance with their permission.

From Mr. Charles Lockitt.

BROOKLYN, April 8, 1864.

I wish to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Rowe's method of treatment of catarrh.

CHAS. LOCKITT, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

We, the undersigned, feeling that we are being and have been greatly benefitted by Dr. Rowe, by his treatment for catarrh, and believing it to be the most practicable method of treatment, recommend those similarly afflicted to avail themselves of it.

Abrm. M. Kirby, Secretary Montauk Fire Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.
Daniel Van Voorhis, Ryerson-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn.
John G. Voorhies, No. 282 Adelphi-st.
Charles F. Oxley, No. 121 Adams-st., Brooklyn.
Benj. Moore, Clermont-av., eighth house north of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 69 South-st., New-York.
Henry Ranken, No. 231 South 4th-st., corner 10th-st., Williamsburgh, E. D.

Beside these, other references can be had on application to Dr. Rowe.

From Mr. Thomas S. Day, of Brooklyn,
No. 228 PEARL-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
September 13, 1863.

For the benefit of those similarly afflicted, I make the following statement: For ten years my daughter was afflicted with catarrh, which gradually grew worse, until it had so impaired her health that we felt convinced she must die. The discharge from the head and throat was incessant, frequently accompanied by blood. After having tried every one and everything in vain, as a last resort I called on Dr. Rowe, under whose care she has been entirely cured and restored to the enjoyment of excellent health.

THOMAS S. DAY.

REMARKS ON THE CURE OF DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

It can safely be said that there is no case of discharges of the ear but what can be entirely and permanently cured; and in most cases where, as is usually the case, deafness accompanies it, the hearing can be either entirely cured or materially improved. Like all diseases, there are some cases of deafness that cannot even be benefited, but in the majority of cases the hearing can either be entirely cured or remarkably benefited. It can always be checked and prevented from growing worse.

It is an erroneous idea that where discharges of the ear are checked it will be thrown in the system, and will make its appearance somewhere else in a more aggravated form. A directly contrary effect I have always found in cases that I have treated, the health of the patient being much more robust after the discharge has been checked. I am yet to see a case where it has impaired the health of the patient by being stopped. Let any one disposed to think any injurious effects can arise from its being stopped ask themselves the question, "Is it natural for the ear to discharge?" No, certainly not. Then can it be beneficial to have an offensive discharge rendering you disgusting to every one with whom you are brought in contact, constantly running from your ears, or can it be injurious to check it?

CAUTION TO PARENTS.

Parents are apt to think that their children will outgrow discharges from their ears or catarrhal affections. Never were they laboring under a greater mistake. How many instances are there where they have outgrown them? It must be acknowledged that there have been cases, but they are the exception to the rule, and very few and far between—not one in a hundred. In many cases where they have been allowed to continue unchecked, the membrana tympani or drumhead has become perforated and the drum injured, thus precluding all possibility of restoring the hearing. Is any parent willing to run such a risk?

In catarrh the disease grows with the child, and either terminates in consumption or deafness. These two diseases in children cannot be checked too soon.

CASES OF DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR CURED.

Beside the names given here, many others, residents of this City, can be had on application.

From Caleb Sager, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25, 1862.

This is to certify that my daughter, having been afflicted for eighteen years with deafness and discharges from both ears, caused from scarlet fever when two years old, I placed her under the care of Dr. Rowe. Now her hearing is restored; she hears quite distinctly, and the discharges from both ears are entirely stopped. From my intercourse with Dr. Rowe, I feel justified in recommending him as a gentleman well versed in the diseases he makes a specialty of.

CALEB SAGER,
Steward State Lunatic Asylum.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13, 1862.

This is to certify that Dr. Rowe has entirely cured my son of deafness and discharges from his left ear.

J. E. DARRAH, No. 76 Academy-st.

Residence No. 16 West 14th-st., eight doors west of 8th-av., New-York.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Negroes and How They Are Employed.

The Colonies—The Schools—The Troops.

From our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

Through the favor of Lieut.-Col. KINSMAN, the General Superintendent of Negro Affairs in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, I have had access to the quarterly reports of his District Superintendents, just now presented, from which I obtain a great many facts of interest, additional to those mentioned in a former letter. Unfortunately, however, I am unable to present these data either at the length or in the form which their importance warrants, in consequence of having to leave this place to-day for a more active field of occupation. Hurriedly running through the documents, I make a partial summary of their contents:

HOW THE NEGROES ARE EMPLOYED.

Idleness from choice among these people seems to be exceptional, and instances are not rare where, under the sweet stimulus of liberty, even when the physical system has been crippled by hard work and neglect in cruel bondage, the most energetic application to business is apparent. One case is mentioned of a poor old man, whose hands bear evidence of intense suffering from felons. His work had been to pile wood; and the continual bruising to which his fingers were subjected produced a succession of these tormentors, until every finger, as well as both thumbs, had passed the severe ordeal. For want of proper care his hands became weak and very greatly distorted. He has now been a freeman about seven months, three of which were spent in the service of the Government, at wages of $10 a month and rations. Failing to get more than one month's pay, he left and took up the business of general wood-chopper, at which, in four months, he has managed to earn enough to buy two horses and a rickety wagon, with which to facilitate his work. He now possesses $50 in money besides.

Many of the women find employment in washing for the soldiers, and in some instances secure a pretty fair compensation; yet this is found to be a precarious sort of maintenance. Often they work for several weeks, hoping for a sure pay-day, when suddenly the soldiers will be ordered away, and they hear no more of their hard-earned wages. Some of the men find oystering quite a profitable employment. Going to Norfolk the other day, I saw at least a dozen oyster-boats on the banks near Craney Island, gathering oysters with tongs or nippers. Each boat contained a man and a boy, the latter assorting the bivalves for market as they were dropped from the tongs. A boat may be hired for $9 a week, (which includes the cost of license,) and if the man and boy are energetic, will divide at the end of the week $9 more.

At Roanoke Island, N. C., an effort is in progress to work the fisheries in behalf of the negroes, and nets and boats have been provided to carry on the business. The season thus far is said to have been very unfavorable for the shad fishery; but rights have been let out for about one thousand nets, and as the seasons come for herring, bass, pollock, mullet and bluefish, following each other in the order named, with brief intervals between, every effort will be made to turn these natural resources of the place to advantage. The capacity of these waters to supply the islanders with fish is unlimited, and any surplus catch might be sent to market with great profit.

The majority of the people throughout the Department who are not engaged in the military service or employed in the Staffs, bureaus of the army, are settled upon the abandoned plantations, under a system which aims and constantly tends and stimulates to self-support. The cultivation of these abandoned estates is for the most part done under the direction of white overseers appointed by the authorities. In a few cases, however, where the negroes show a decided ability and willingness to work without the guidance of the white overseer, they are permitted to take care of themselves. Horses which have been condemned as useless for military purposes are turned over to the agricultural interest, and hired out to the blacks. Seeds, also, are furnished them and implements for farm work, in return for which the Government is to receive a share of the crop, be it corn, cotton, potatoes or tobacco. In those cases where the farming is done solely on Government account, the wages paid the laborers are $10 per month and rations. In Elizabeth City there are forty farms under cultivation, all of them conducted upon shares with the negro laborers. The Government will receive from one-quarter to one-half the crop made, in proportion to the horses, harnesses, seeds, &c., which have been furnished. At present the crop sown is oats, but preparations are going on for planting corn, potatoes and a few acres of cotton.

In North Carolina, the farming operations are not so extensive as in Virginia, because our lines do not extend far beyond the towns, and it would be unsafe to occupy the plantations; but large numbers of the negroes are there employed in chopping wood, by the cord, for private citizens who are filling contracts for supplying fuel. Others are making turpentine and burning tar. The census shows that more than two-thirds of the negroes in this District support themselves. The report of Capt. JAMES, the Superintendent of the North Carolina District, gives some interesting facts respecting

THE NEGRO COLONY ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

"It being no part of our policy," says the report, "to huddle them together in compact settlements, merely to clothe them and feed them in idleness, the question was early asked, where, without removing them from their native State, can we locate them in safety upon the soil? This question was the more pressing in view of the fact that so many able-bodied men were enlisting in the army, leaving their families unprovided for, and looking to us for direction and aid.

In this dilemma Roanoke Island was resorted to, and the location, in some respects, is well adapted to the purpose. The soil is only tolerably productive, but will produce good garden vegetables, and the best of sweet potatoes. The island is large enough to accommodate five or six thousand people, and give each family an acre of land. Its insular position favors bringing to its shores turpentine and timber from the banks on the east of it, and the mainland on the west, and its waters abound in the finest kind of fish throughout the year. Above all, it is deemed safe from the incursions of the enemy.

Here we have commenced to build up an African commonwealth—the foundations of another Jamestown have been laid. Broad avenues, three or four miles long, bearing the names of LINCOLN and BURNSIDE, crossed at right angles by narrower streets, lined with cottages which have been built by the occupants from timber which grew on their lots, give already the appearance of civilization to a region that was eight months since one unbroken forest. The people here are comfortable, contented and happy in being permitted to hold property and in being free. To own real estate proves the strongest possible incentive to manhood and independence. The form of a municipal government has been established, and the fifteen councilors, at their stated meetings, as gravely discuss and as earnestly seek the welfare of the new municipality, as though they had been elected in a New-England town, or were clothed with the ermine of a judge."

THE NEGRO SCHOOLS.

I think there can be no question that the response of these people to opportunities for instruction, is both earnest and prompt. The schools are mainly under the charge of teachers, male and female, sent out by charitable societies at the North, such as the Freedman's Aid organizations of New-York and Boston; but in some instances colored people perform the part of instructors. The only material compensation which these philanthropic persons receive (white and black) is, as a general thing, the sum of $25 per month for principals and $10 for assistants—the money being supplied by the benevolent institutions—and the Government gratuitously furnishing fuel and quarters, with one daily ration. In the first district there are only four schools in operation, having an average attendance of 794 pupils.

SEE NINTH PAGE—SUPPLEMENT.

but the limited school accommodation is the only obstacle in the way of increasing the number. At the school at Yorktown, under the direction of the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, the sessions are held in the kitchen of one of the houses, and there were found to be more persons desirous of attending than the room would hold. A compromise was effected by teaching a class of 60 in the morning, and another class of 60 in the afternoon. Some of these people at Yorktown have been taught to read by Mr. WILLIAM BURGESS, of Philadelphia, who visited their cabins daily and wrote on each occasion a different letter in charcoal. His pupils carefully learned the letter, and by this process at the end of twenty-six days the alphabet was mastered by both children and adults.

In the second district there are ten schools, having 1,355 pupils, and an evening school composed of those who cannot attend the day school, numbering 880. The school is taught by the teachers of the day schools, assisted by fifty volunteers. There is an industrial school at Portsmouth, under the charge of Miss SUSAN DRUMMOND, and another school of the same character on the plantation of Ex-Gov. WISE, where the females are taught sewing. There is also on Bute-street, Norfolk, a shoemaking shop, at which mending is done for the children who attend the schools, mainly without charge, the stock being furnished gratuitously from New-York.

In the North Carolina district there are about twenty-four schools in successful operation, having an attendance of 2,781. Four of these schools are exclusively for white children, who number about 800. There are evening schools besides. The schools in this district have been seriously interrupted during the past Winter by the prevalence of the small-pox. At one time it was almost thought necessary to close them, and religious meetings of the colored people at Newbern were indeed suspended for two months for this cause. Of the 2,231 people who are reported in the census return of this district as being able to read, three-fourths at least have learned during the eight months since the establishment of the schools. The progress of the pupils is such that a system of grading the schools has been decided upon, and a grammar school has been projected.

FEEDING THE NEGROES AND THE COST THEREOF.

One important item of expenditure by the Government is the cost of feeding the negroes. At first, in the early days of the war, the rations issued did not materially differ either in quality or quantity from that given to soldiers. This plan, besides being very expensive, was not the best on other accounts. The blacks, unaccustomed to richer food than their master's weekly dole of meal, molasses and an occasional piece of salted pork, grew sickly on the prodigal fare which Uncle Sam bestowed. They are now supplied in a more economical manner with provisions which suits them better. The last monthly returns show that 16,217 of the destitute creatures receive food from the Government. The cost of these rations for the four months ending March 31, 1864 foots up the handsome sum of $162,953 46, at the computed value of thirteen cents per single ration. Fully one-third of this expense is incurred by the Government in supporting the families of soldiers and is in fulfillment of the contract under which the negro soldiers have enlisted. Now that the pay of these colored troops has been increased to that of the white, it is likely that some modification of this aid to the families of enlisted men will be made. The number of the dependents upon the charity of the Government is, however, constantly diminishing, and a laudable pride on the part of the people to take care of themselves is being stimulated by judicious measures.

The other cash expenditures of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs per month are about $7,000. This sum is devoted to the payment of Assistant Superintendents who receive $80 per month, and to the wages of laborers engaged in wood-chopping, cabin-building, and other services connected with sheltering the decrepid and destitute.

CLOTHING THE NEGROES.

One of the greatest troubles with which Lieut.-Col. KINSMAN has had to contend during the past winter, was a lack of proper clothing for distribution to the poor and destitute. True, the various Benevolent Societies at the North and charitable individuals have contributed lavishly, but the demand for garments has far exceeded the supply, and through the winter there was a great deal of suffering.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

I expected to have given a description of the encampment of negro soldiers, and of brigade manœuvering at Camp Hamilton, near Hampton, but am not able at present. I can only say that each arm of the service—in infantry, cavalry and artillery, is well represented, and in numbers amount to that military quantity known as a division. As to drill, these troops are in a fairly efficient condition, and express themselves ready to fight, fully understanding what has occurred at Fort Pillow. I have no doubt either of their ability or inclination to do good service when the time comes. H. J. W.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Care of the Government for its Sick and Wounded—Hospitals in Nashville—How the Patients are Lodged, Clothed and Fed—The Sanitary and Christian Commissions as Hospital Auxiliaries—Cumberland Hospital.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, Friday, May 6, 1864.

The United States Government is certainly careful of the comfort and welfare of its sick and wounded soldiers. This fact, when the war is over, will constitute one of the distinguished badges of its honor in the eyes of every Christian nation. The brave men who fight the battles of a Government are entitled not merely to protection; they deserve to be cherished, in the camp and on the battle-field, as far as can be, but especially in the hospital, where the hardships, exposures and perils of a soldier's life, crop out over all the land in sadly luxuriant harvests of maimed, lacerated and malady-stricken forms.

To say that the Government has made merely liberal provision for its sick and wounded is not warm enough praise. To say that the wants of the suffering soldier have been looked at with thoughtful and discriminating attention, and with the purpose to bring science, skill, experience—the mind's ingenuity and the heart's charity, all backed by a strong nation's resources—to bear upon our disabled braves, to soothe, strengthen and save them; to say that this appreciative care has been bestowed, and this high humane purpose carried out during this rebellion to the honor of the Government and the joy of many thousands of the suffering, is to say, what the simplest facts in the case fully warrant, and none save the ignorant or untruthful will deny.

I purpose to devote a few paragraphs to the hospitals of Nashville, thinking the subject to possess interest enough to be worthy of a column in the TIMES; an additional column I may say, remembering how ably the general matter has already been presented there. The Government hospitals here are substantially what the hospitals are elsewhere, the same general features marking them all, and the same system, securing in operation a common result—order, efficiency—in reaching the patient's highest good.

Hospitals have been numerous in Nashville from its first occupancy by the Union forces in February, 1862, shortly after the fall of Donelson, and this from the necessity of the case. Many wounded men, the fruit of that terrible struggle, demanded instant hospital accommodation here. The proximity of large armies ever since, with their unceasing contributions of sick men, together with those supplied by skirmishes, guerrilla attacks, sharp fights by detachments, at various points radiating from Nashville as a base, and bloody battles on a great scale, such as Stone River, and those about Chattanooga, will show why many and large hospitals here have continued a necessity. The number, in fact, has been as high as twenty-five, several of these being the most spacious public buildings in Nashville. The two large buildings of the Nashville University, three educational institutes for males and females, spacious and sightly structures; an immense gun factory, capable of accommodating a thousand beds, all of which are occasionally filled; the loftiest and deepest business house on Nashville square, and one of similar dimensions on Church-street, with half a dozen of the largest churches and several other buildings, more or less commodious, have all been put into requisition to subserve the comfort and interests of our suffering Union heroes. These heroes, so worthy of a nation's gratitude and praises, have been well lodged at least. Walls sheltered them, devoted to learning, art, science, religion, and certainly all these divinities must have thrown their protecting arms very lovingly around the fainting men who, rather than suffer these fair altars to be profaned, had offered limb and life as a sacrifice to their safety.

But the sufferers find something more in these hospitals than good lodging. Suppose an ambulance load of wounded soldiers brought into a given hospital, after a battle such as Chickamauga. Covered with dust and blood, weary and faint, they are placed in the hands of the nurses in the wards they are to occupy, their tattered garments, as they often are, removed, the purifying and soothing application of a warm bath is made, the wound is examined and ministered to by the surgeon in attendance, and, arrayed in clean and suitable apparel, the patient is placed gently on a semi-elastic hospital couch with bedding well aired and clean. The process is similar in the case of all who are brought in. There is no crowding, no confusion. Each ward has its designated number of occupants, its number of nurses—one nurse being usually assigned to ten men, while the surgeons have from eighty to a hundred patients assigned as the complement of each. This arrangement secures good and sufficient attention to the patients in all cases where those having charge show ordinary intelligence and fidelity.

As to the hospital fare, concerning which complaints are sometimes made through the papers, perhaps not always without reason, the wants of the invalids are certainly provided for, as far as may be, in a wholesome and substantial way. Luxuries and various delicacies are not to be looked for, of course.

Plain vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, cabbage, onions are furnished, with good bread, and, if obtainable good butter, rice, hominy, milk, tea and coffee, fresh beef, soups, bacon, with egg, chicken, and custard or pudding occasionally for extremely delicate palates. Many hospitals indeed have a less varied bill of fair than this, particularly at certain seasons of the year, when several of these articles are scarce and to be procured only at great pains and cost. But most well-managed hospitals, when not located in a war-ravaged region, can point to such a variety, as evidence of the liberal provision made by the Government, for those who have been disabled in its service. In addition to this the ample stores of those grand voluntary agencies, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, are freely opened to the constant applications made by the hospitals in behalf of their inmates. These Commissions furnish to the sick a great variety of articles which the Government does not furnish. Jellies, canned fruits, jams, domestic wines, cordials, lemons, may serve as a sample of the various provision flowing to staunch the soldier's wounds and soothe his sorrow, from the inexhaustible fountain of sympathizing hearts at home. Warm garments to cheer him in Winter, light, loose garments to promote his ease and comfort in Summer, reach the soldier to gladden him, from the same source. Indeed, this love to the poor soldier, gushing forth still buoyant, tireless, irrepressible in these grand benefactions from countless home circles over the land, forms one of the sublimest spectacles of the day. It is a mighty power, too, in this struggle, that is doing more at this moment to strengthen the Government and make its trying work successful, than any amount of brute force with all "war's dreadful engineery" to back it.

The Cumberland Hospital, lying on the outskirts of the city toward the west, is one not included in those referred to, but deserves, as the largest hospital here, a little special notice. This is a field hospital, and was gotten ready to receive patients only last Fall. Its situation is fine, being on a bluff commanding a wide view of the surrounding country, enjoying pure air as well as picturesque scenery. Its area is about 40 acres. It has 8 rows of double-tents, 24 tents in a row, giving an aggregate of 192 tents. To each of these tents are assigned 12 beds, making 2,304 beds in all. Two thousand patients have been accommodated here, and this number is regarded as a fair complement for the hospital. Its force of surgeons, besides the Surgeon-in-charge, is twenty. To do the ordinary writing, &c. of the establishment, requires 14 clerks. In addition, there are 3 property clerks, 5 in the dispensary, and 6 commissary clerks. The laundry employs 7 hands, the baggage-room 3, the operating-room 3, the special diet kitchen 7, while 5 are employed in the engine-room, to control the pumping, heating, drying, and wood-sawing power that has its source there. The hospital guard, including 5 policemen, numbers 27. The services of two carpenters are also needed, a postmaster, a sutler, with sundry attendants for the dining and bath rooms, drivers for the hospital wagons, servants to officers, &c., the whole being under the direction of Dr. McDERMENT, of Dayton, Ohio, now a veteran in the volunteer service, and an officer of rare skill and efficiency in the management of such a concern.

This detail will show something of the character, appointments and magnitude of the hospital department of the United States Army. It will show the sedulous care which the Government has bestowed and is bestowing on the sick and wounded of its soldiers. It will show the enormous cost at which a suitable provision for them is maintained. It will show that the comfort of the disabled warrior is not left to accident or luck; but is secured, as far as an enlightened regard for human suffering, and the best adapted appliances of human skill and experience, can secure it. And it will show that the countless home-circles, from which the young, and noble, and tenderly-endeared have gone forth in the cause of an imperilled country, may be relieved from the anguish of feeling that their loved ones, prostrated by bullet or disease, are left unregarded, or without proper care and attention, to bleed, languish and die. The Government has guarded with anxious vigilance against all this. Its paternal care has taken, all over the land, the form of a beautiful system of means and appliances, aiming at the relief, comfort and healing of the maimed and war bruised. And the soldier's kin and friends may feel and know, and take comfort as they do so, that if the fate of war should number their most cherished ones among the hosts whom sickness seizes or bullets pierce, they will find on the hospital couch the ministry of kind and skillful hands to soothe and mitigate their pangs, and, if God will, win them back to health. C. V. S.

The President on Gen. Grant's Success.

The Washington *Republican* says on the receipt of the confirmatory news of Gen. GRANT'S success, it was proposed to serenade the President.

The hint was acted upon by at least two thousand people, who, by half-past eight o'clock, assembled in front of Willard's Hotel. Fortunately, the band of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Regiment, Col. FOX, appeared in front of the hotel to serenade their Colonel.

After serenading their Colonel, the band, through its leader, Mr. WEBB, volunteered to escort the procession to the Presidential mansion.

The first piece played was "Hail to the Chief," which was performed with inspiring effect. The assemblage had by this time numbered several thousands, including many ladies. After the band ceased playing President LINCOLN came out of his mansion to the portico. Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, then approached the President and said that Col. Fox's band, of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Regiment, now on the way to the front to join the 9th Ninth Corps, under the gallant BURNSIDE, had called to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the country before they went to the field, which has been made glorious by transactions of the past few days, where they expected to gather new laurels by a patriotic defence of their country and the Union.

The President then said:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am very much obliged to you for the compliment of this call, though I apprehend it is owing more to the good news received to-day from the army than to a desire to see me. I am, indeed, very grateful to the brave men who have been struggling with the enemy in the field, to their noble commanders who have directed them, and especially to our Maker. Our Commanders are following up their victories resolutely and successfully. I think, without knowing the particulars of the plans of Gen. GRANT, that what has been accomplished is of more importance than at first appears. I believe I know, (and am especially grateful to know) that Gen. GRANT has not been jostled in his purposes; that he has made all his points, and to-day he is on his line as he purposed before he moved his armies. I will volunteer to say that I am very glad at what has happened; but there is a great deal still to be done. While we are grateful to all the brave men and officers for the events of the past few days, we should, above all, be very grateful to Almighty God, who gives us victory.

There is enough yet before us requiring all loyal men and patriots to perform their share of the labor and follow the example of the modest General at the head of our armies, and sink all personal considerations for the sake of the country. I commend you to keep yourselves in the same tranquil mood that is characteristic of that brave and loyal man. I have said more than I expected when I came before you; repeating my thanks for this call, I bid you good-bye. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of these remarks, three times three cheers were given for the President, and a similar number for Gen. GRANT and our gallant armies.

The multitude seemed disinclined to leave after the band was through playing, and crowded around the President, and began to shake him by the hand, which continued for some half an hour. It was a perfect ovation.

The assemblage then proceeded to the residence of Secretary SEWARD. The band played several airs, but as that gentleman was not at home the serenaders quietly dispersed.

The band then proceeded to Willard's Hotel, where a sumptuous collation was served up to them through the politeness of Mr. CHADWICK, of the firm of SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., after which they played a favorite patriotic air in front of the hotel.

The Last Call for Troops.

KENTUCKY.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 4, 1864.

To the Militia of Kentucky:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—The Secretary of War has authorized the enlistment of ten thousand troops in Kentucky, for six months' service.

The last campaign of this terrible war is pending. The veteran soldiers among us are required at the front, to overwhelm the enemy, and the Government wishes to intrust its property and safety to your hands. Let every man enlist for this short term who wishes a termination of the war. Do not wait for special authorities from the State, but organize at once—at the posts of Louisa, Frankfort, Lexington, Burnside Point, Munfordville, Bowling Green, Louisville and Paducah.

Company and regimental organizations will be formed in the same way, and with the same numbers, as in commands for longer terms of service. The pay is the same. Commissions will only be given to those who recruit the men, and every patriot is hereby authorized to enlist and forward to some point of rendezvous all that wish to serve their struggling country.

But a short time is given to organize this force. It is confidently believed that this appeal to Kentuckians by their Government will be gallantly answered.

The following named gentlemen are hereby specially requested to act at their several stations as agents for the State of Kentucky, to superintend and direct the organization of the troops as they report:

Louisa—Hon. Laban T. Moore, Col. G. W. Gallup.
Frankfort—These headquarters.
Lexington—Headquarters of Brig.-Gen. Burbridge, Capt. Thos. H. Moore, Provost-Marshal.
Burnside Point—Col. F. N. Alexander.
Munfordville—Col. Sanders D. Bruce, Hon. Geo. T. Wood.
Bowling Green—Col. Cicero Maxwell, Col. P. B. Hawkins.
Louisville—Col. I. W. Scott, Col. A. J. Harrington.
Paducah—Hon. R. K. Williams, Maj. Willie Waller.

By command of the Governor.
JOHN BOYLE, Adjt.-Gen. of Kentucky.

ILLINOIS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, May 9, 1864.

To the loyal Press of Illinois:

Important dispatches from Washington, just received, constrain me again to appeal to the loyal people of the State to promptly respond to the late call of the President for 20,000 volunteers for 100 days' service, and to invoke your powerful influence in arousing the people to immediate action. This is the more necessary because of the treasonable efforts of the disloyal press of the State to discourage enlistments, and thus prevent our veteran regiments, now doing garrison duty, from being relieved by these new troops, and taking the front with Gen. GRANT in the great campaign which he has just commenced.

There are now on file in the office of the Adjutant-General applications for 200 companies which have been authorized to be raised, and it is probable that ten thousand volunteers have already enlisted; but only nine days now remain for raising the balance, and the greatest activity is necessary to complete our quota. *These troops are wanted immediately.* I submit these facts to the loyal people of the State. The crisis is upon us. I confidently await the response.

The policy adopted and the plan for raising and organizing these troops will be found in the accompanying order of the Adjutant-General.

(Signed) RICHARD YATES, Governor.

The Army of West Virginia.

From the Philadelphia North American, May 11.

It was recently announced that the National Government had taken all the steamers on the Ohio River to be used as transports to convey troops. Subsequently it was ascertained that by this means something like a full *corps d'armée* had been landed at Parkersburgh, and marched thence into the valley of the Kanawha River. Accounts both from rebel and Union sources, agree in making this force about twenty-three thousand men, of which the cavalry, a strong body, is commanded by Gen. AVERILL. These troopers appear to march in advance of the main corps a considerable distance, and they have already reached and taken a position on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The remainder of the corps, commanded by Gen. CROOKS, had, at the latest advices, reached Princeton, at the Western base of the mountains, on his way to follow up AVERILL'S route.

As the mere destruction of a railroad which has already been rendered useless by our possession of East Tennessee, and the whole line of its Southern communications could hardly justify sending a full corps on such a long and difficult journey, it is a matter of surmise what is the object of this expedition. This is stated in many quarters to be Lynchburgh, Va. On reaching the railroad, the most obvious plan would be for this corps to follow the route of the railroad through the valley to Lynchburgh, which is a large and important city at the junction of two lines of railway, leading to Richmond by various routes. After taking that city these two lines of railway would be held and rendered useless or destroyed, when the army could advance east to Burksville, another important junction of railways, and commanding the only remaining Southern railroad leading to Richmond.

If these operations be conducted with sufficient vigor, all the southern communications of the rebel capital will be destroyed before LEE can reach Richmond on his retreat, and the Army of West Virginia, uniting with BUTLER, could assault Richmond from the south, with a prospect of taking it. Such we presume to be the direction events are now taking in southern Virginia, and it will sufficiently account for the precipitancy of LEE'S retreat, and the haste with which GRANT follows him. Whether LEE reaches Richmond or not, the manner in which GRANT follows him assures the safety and success of both CROOKS' and BUTLER'S operations.

The Late Gen. Hays.

The following is the dispatch of Secretary STANTON, announcing the death of Gen. HAYS to his friends in Pittsburgh:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 7—8 P. M.

HON. THOS. M. HOWE: I deeply regret to inform you that intelligence has just reached this department that in the engagement near Chancellorsville, on Thursday, Brig.-Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS, of Pittsburgh, was killed at the head of his command, while gallantly maintaining his position against a superior force. His remains are believed to be in possession of our forces; but there is no means of communication with the army. You will please communicate this sad intelligence to Mr. JOHN B. McFADDEN, and the family of Gen. HAYS. The remains will be forwarded as soon as they reach here, which may not be for some days, as the army is between 30 and 40 miles in advance of railroad or telegraphic communication, and there is no means of transportation. No casualties to any other officer is reported.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A Railroad Disaster.

COLLISION OF TRAINS NEAR GALLATIN—THREE MEN KILLED AND SIXTY WOUNDED—PARTIAL LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

From the Nashville Union, May 5.

Early yesterday morning a frightful railroad accident occurred a short distance beyond Gallatin, in which three persons lost their lives, and about sixty others were wounded—some mortally. It arose from a collision between a construction train from this place and the passenger train due here at daylight, but which had been delayed from some cause unknown.

The passenger train was loaded with a detachment of the Tenth Indiana Cavalry, numbering, in all, nearly three hundred men. We were unable to learn the particulars as to how the collision occurred, but the trains came with such momentum, that seven cars were completely broken up.

Both engines were completely ruined, and some of the firemen were among those who received severe injuries. As to who was to blame for this terrible calamity, we are unable to give any satisfactory statement; but we have no doubt but Gen. ROUSSEAU will have the subject investigated, and if the accident occurred from negligence, will punish the guilty parties.

The sufferers were as well taken care of as the situation would admit, and the dead were laid away till intelligence could reach their friends in Indiana.

The track was cleared last night, but not without considerable delay to the down passenger train, which should have arrived at 5½ P. M.

The following officers were among the victims of the disaster:

Capt. JONES, badly wounded, left leg.
Lieut. LITTLEPAGE, arm and leg broken.
Lieut. COUCH, mortally wounded.
Lieut. KEMP, badly injured.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR IN ST. LOUIS.—Yesterday, at noon, Col. J. P. SANDERSON, Provost-Marshal-General, received information that a large quantity of arms and munitions of war were about to be shipped for Memphis, Tenn., and thence to be smuggled through the lines for the benefit of our "erring Southern sisters."

Col. S. accordingly sent one of his most trusty detectives to the boat on which the boxes were to be shipped, who found three boxes marked "JAMES LEYONARD, Memphis, Tenn.," and said to contain "eggs."

The "eggs" were immediately placed in a car and brought to the Provost-Marshal-General's office, corner of Fifth and St. Charles streets, and upon the boxes being opened the "eggs" were found to be 204 (lbs.) cans rifle-powder, 10,600 gun-caps and three bags of shot.

These articles were packed in the boxes and covered with layers of eggs.

The person who had charge of these "eggs" was immediately arrested, and is now in durance vile, where he will probably remain for some time to come.

The seizure, taken together with other movements of greater importance, the nature of which will shortly transpire, show that new energy and life has been infused into the Provost-Marshal system in the department since the advent of Col. SANDERSON, and may be taken as a sample of the thorough and complete manner in which these traitors and scoundrels in our very midst will be ferreted out and brought to justice.—*St. Louis Union, May* 7.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

JAMES B. COLGATE, assignee of the estate of the late firm of Beebee & Co., of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, on the 28th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described lots of land, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned:

1. A lot of land in the City of New-York, situated on the easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and twenty-six feet five inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and 49th st., said lot being twenty-five feet three inches front, twenty-five feet one inch rear, and extending back from Broadway to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of 7th-av.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,700, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

2. A lot of land in New-York City, on the easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and one feet two inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and 49th st., said lot being twenty five feet three inches front, twenty-five feet one inch rear, and extending back from Broadway to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of 7th-av.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,750, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

3. A lot of land in New-York City, on the easterly side of Broadway, twenty-five feet five inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet three inches front, twenty-five feet one inch rear, and extending back from Broadway to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of 7th-av.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,900 which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

4. A lot of land in New-York City, on the westerly side of 7th-av., one hundred feet five inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of 7th-av. and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet one inch in front and rear, and ninety feet in depth on each side.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,100, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

5. A lot of land in New-York City, on the westerly side of 7th-av., twenty-five feet two inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of 7th-av. and 49th-st., said lot being twenty-five feet and one inch in front and rear, and ninety feet in depth on each side.

This lot will be sold subject to a mortgage of $1,100, which the purchaser must assume, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Geo. W. Beebee.

All the lots hereinbefore described are held by James B. Colgate, as assignee of Samuel J. and George W. Beebee, and will be sold as above specified in single lots. The Assignee will give his quit-claim deed to the purchaser. Ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneer's fees must be paid down on the day of sale, and the remainder in twenty days.

JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee of Beebee & Co.
ANDREWS, COLBY & THOMPSON, Assignee's Attorneys, No. 47 Wall-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GOUPIL & CO.'S ENTIRE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 12 and 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co's, Goupil & Co.'s entire collection of foreign paintings of great value, with many fine examples of the American school. Many valuable importations have been made to give especial attraction to this sale, and which will be then for the first time exhibited, including one of the very finest works by that celebrated historical painter C. L. Muller,

"MARIE ANTOINETTE IN PRISON."

Also, for the second time in the history of auction sales in this country, one of those marvels of art by the great Meissonier,

"THE STANDARD BEARER,"

the largest picture ever seen in America by Verboeckhoven—of a "Bull Fight;" one of the largest and best of H Schlesinger's works, "The Toilet;" two very charming subjects by the popular Ed. Frere; and choice selections from the works of Landelle, Bouguereau, Toulmouche, Chavet, Trayer, Van Muyden, Beranger, Valeris, Troyon, Gude, Petit, Caille, Bourges, Lambinet, Compte Calix, Thom, Coutourier, Lemmens, Theo. Frere, Veyrasset, De Braekeleer, Willems, Hecrus, Peyrot, Bonheur, Lasalle, David, Marbon, Gauermann, Jacque, Lanfant, de Metz, Van Marck, Fortin, Micas, Swenark, Loser, Deshayes, Leickert, Stephens, Waldorp, Palizzi, Le Ray, Seignas, and many others of the French and foreign schools.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

will be represented by a number of very desirable pictures selected from the studios of the artists, and contributed expressly for this sale. Among others we present the names of Durand, Kensett, Bierstadt, Gignoux, Casilear, Gifford, Eastman Johnson, Gray, the two Harts, McEntee, Lang, Haseltine, Benson, Dana, Hennessey, Whittredge, Brandt, Hays, Innes, Church, Wier, Dana.

And we take pleasure in announcing one work of the very highest merit and of great historic value, the celebrated picture by JOHN VANDERLYN of

"ARIADNE,"

the finest work of the artist, and long acknowledged the most beautiful as it is the most refined nude figure ever painted by an American, and is well known by the best line engraving ever done in this country, by the distinguished artist, A. B. DURAND.

The very high standing of the house of Messrs. GOUPIL, their reputation for taste, and the many advantages they possess for selection through their various houses in the art capitals of Europe, have always given their importations advantages over all other parties. At this time, too, their collection offers particular inducements to collectors, as the new tariff and constantly increasing high rates of exchange must nearly altogether preclude further importations.

Full particulars, with catalogues, will shortly be ready.

The collection will be on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 5, continuing open day and evening until the nights of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, 12th, FRIDAY, 13th, and SATURDAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of original modern oil paintings in the various schools of modern art, viz: Dutch, German and American. Among them of the Dutch and German schools are the names of

Kruseman, David Col, Smets,
Schaep, Diddaert, VanSeverendonck,
Carrabain, Everson, H. Savoy,
Meoie, Verhoeveren Ball, Bossmans,

and others of celebrity. Those of the French school are represented by

L'Entan de Metz, Z. Noterman, La Joie,
Natorie, Mechand, Culverhouse,
Duboeq, Fenet, Robert,

and others known to the art public. The American and English school by

Lilly M. Spencer, Henry, Moreland,
W. M. Brown, Boardman, G. L. Brown,
A. S. Beecher, Walbur, Eglan,

Coates, Ingram, Ritten and others. Also, a very fine copy of the celebrated pictures of the Voyage of Life, by Thomas Cole, painted expressly to order by the late Charles Baker, from the original, and said to be the finest copy ever made. Also, from a private collection, a Picnic Party, by Watteau, and undoubtedly original, purchased by the present owner in Europe; cost £250 sterling. On THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood 7-octave round-corner piano, made by Weimer, of New-York; cost $600; and one upright rosewood boudoir piano, made by Detir, of Paris.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rosewood pianos, &c., removed for convenience of sale. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, Friday, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 678 Broadway, between Bond and Great Jones sts., elegant household furniture, consisting of velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets, reps and lace curtains, mirrors, carved rosewood suites in crimson and maroon, and green and black brocatel, carved black walnut and oak extension tables, oak buffet, elegant carved rosewood etagere rosewood bookcase, inlaid chess tables, rosewood and mahogany bureaus and bedsteads, do card table, cheval glass, having stand, rosewood washstand, arm chair, superb Dresden china vases, jewelry safe, &c. &c.

Also, carved rosewood semi-grand 7-octave piano, made by Erard, of Paris, cost $1,000; rosewood 7-octave round-corner piano, made by Worcester, of New-York, a very superior instrument; rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by Lindeman & Son, of New York, richly carved case and legs, made to order, cost $600; rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Loud, of Philadelphia, handsome gothic case, cost $500, of fine tone and finish; rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by G. & H. Baremore, of New York; rosewood 7 octave upright boudoir piano, richly inlaid, made by Gow & Christopher, of New-York, very brilliant tone; rosewood 7-octave upright boudoir piano, made by Detir, of Paris.

Rosewood upright mechanical piano, with five cases of operatic, classical and cotillion music, made by the best Parisian manufacturer, and imported to order by the present owner, in excellent condition, having been but little used.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANOS, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on Friday, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their new and spacious salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a large and valuable assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suits in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood and black walnut dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant rosewood marble-top console tables, brocatel and reps window curtains and gilt cornices, lace ditto, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, bolsters and pillows, carved rosewood, black walnut and mahogany card tables, carved lounges in brocatel, &c., &c., with a large variety of other furniture, all in excellent condition.

Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, all in good condition.

Also, several fine rosewood and mahogany pianos in good order. Mirrors, turning lathes, with tools, &c. Sale peremptory.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864.

COPPER SCALE.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on THURSDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, about seventy-five thousand pounds of copper scale.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard. Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of the sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove it from the yard; and, if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the Navy-yard.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at their new salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors; also, six rosewood and mahogany pianos, of beautiful tone and finish, made by Waters, Gale & Co., Stodard, J. & D. Walker, Seabury, Isley & Co., Ulmaine & Co., all of which are in good order; also, a turner's lathe, with tools, &c., and one lathe a little used.

PLANTS, PLANTS.

Standard Roses, Verbenas, Monthly Roses, Petunias, and all other plants for bedding out. Sod, mould and manure furnished and gardens laid out and planted by contract or otherwise. Plants carefully packed and sent to all parts of the country, by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100, CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U S N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C. County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member, County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member. County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 9, 1864.

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS was were afforded me in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, may have been killed.

Widows and other rs. residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this office, will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, JR., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 5½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 25th-st: $150 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE offers for sale a Victoria carriage; been in use but a few months: large-sized coupé. Also one black horse, long tail, perfectly sound and gentle, either in single or double harness. Inquire at No. 18 West 13th-st.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

GREAT BARGAIN IN MACHINERY.—Will be sold in Philadelphia by auction, on TUESDAY, May 17, to close an estate, all the machinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, consisting of grounding, glazing and printing machines, &c., with a great variety of patterns for printing by machinery on hand. Will be sold together or in detail. A fine opportunity is now offered to go into the business successfully in Philadelphia, as there is but one factory in the city, the owners of which are doing a splendid business and are coining money. ISAAC PUGH, No. 407 Walnut-st.; or WILLIAM CRURY, 22d and Callowhill sts.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 16 x5 feet, with 7 direct flues and 34 3-inch return tubes, designed and constructed to generate steam cheap and fast. JOHN STEWART, No. 95 Broadway, between Dey and Fulton sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $25,000, (a larger amount could be used to advantage,) desiring to invest in an old and well established foundry and machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free State, and her immense mineral wealth, developed by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes this a very desirable investment.

WM. H. MARKHAM, Saint Louis, Mo.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—THOMAS R. AGNEW, the great grocer, tea and flour dealer of this City, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., is now selling teas, coffees, flour, wines, sugars, molasses, syrups, and everything else used in every family, cheaper than any other dealer in the United States. One price cash house. Wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st.; retail, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NO. 600 BROADWAY—SOLE AGENCY IN New-York for the celebrated Keiley's Island Catawba Wine—for sale in any quantity, and guaranteed pure. This wine has invariably taken the first premium for five years past, in competition with all other wines.

OTIS FIELD & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METAL. —White rags, 10 cents per pound; colored and woolen, 3 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 7 cents per pound; old brass, 22 cents per pound; old copper, pewter, 28 cents per pound; lead, 8 cents per pound. No. 16 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	[illegible]	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Snellie.
VIRGINIA	[illegible]	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows.

VIRGINIA	Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER	Saturday, June 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	May 14
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	May 21
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	May 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
MONDAY, May 23, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 21st of May.
SATURDAY, 18th of June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEPBURN Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received on day of sailing.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—The U. S. M. steamship TRADE-WIND, 600 tons burden, B. K. BABBIDGE, Master, will sail for above ports, at 3 P. M. precisely, on SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. W. F. [illegible], General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:0 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies traveling alone or families will find this the shortest and easiest route. There is but one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and only two to St. Louis. Office, No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, will, on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves from Peck-slip, E. R., daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford express trains, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

READY ROOFING,
AT HALF THE COST OF TIN OR SHINGLES.
Samples and circulars sent by mail.
READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS: collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street.
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.
Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.
Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.
ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:
NEW YORK: Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Bank of the Commonwealth
PHILADELPHIA: Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers. E.S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON: Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank. Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON: Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 130 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital..$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.
THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

D. S. GILBERT, late Paying-Teller Bank of the Republic.
F. S. ENTZ, late with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

GILBERT & ENTZ,
STOCKS, BONDS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
Bought and Sold at the Board of Brokers,
Nos. 57 Exchange-place and 19 Broad-st.

References: Bank of the Republic; Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Messrs. Bucklin, Crane & Co.; Messrs. H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Subscriptions to the above loan are now received on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHARD KELLY, President.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1864.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. SEVEN.

A dividend of four dollars per share in cash, free of Government tax, is declared payable on 25th May, prox., to holders of stock at the close of business on 6th May, prox. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 26th May.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. All other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office in Chicago. Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend, and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing the undersigned at Chicago, or to Edward L. Baker, Chairman, No. 48 City Exchange, Boston. Per order,
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, April 29, 1864.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (OGDENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1857, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgagees to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the village of Malone, New-York., on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of forming a new Railroad Corporation.
Dated Malone, New-York, April 28, 1864.
W. A. WHEELER, } Trustees.
WM. C. BROWN. }

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., }
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May, until the 6th June, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864. }

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-sts. }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 27, 1864. }

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 19th of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of the meeting.
GEO. B. CARHART, President.

NOTICE.—AN ASSESSMENT OF ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE is hereby called in on each share of the stock of the Teal Lake Iron Mining Company, payable on or before the tenth day of June, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer, GEORGE A. FELLOWS, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st., New-York. The Transfer-book will be closed on the 1st proximo. By order of the Board.
J. FRANK BERNARD, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale. U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold wholesale, at 2 to 4½ per cent. discount, by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT WESTERN
(Marine)
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 William-street,
NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital	$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus	2,052,253
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864	2,902,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date	3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk.

Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Europe.

Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:
W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Guion, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandler, of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loeschigh Wesendock & Co., N. Y.
L. H. Brigham
John A. Mecke, New-York.
John R. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Spedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick C. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of R. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heineman & Payson, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N.Y.
M. A. Sorchan, of Sorchan, Allien & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David P. Sellar, { of Dennistoun & Co., New-York. of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.
Charles G. Landon, New-York.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President. ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rougement De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Regnen & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.
U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.
COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY,
Has on hand for immediate delivery an assortment of these Bonds—one-eighth of one per cent. allowed buyers.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st., Subscription Agents for the above loan, are now prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

J. N. PERKINS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
are prepared to furnish the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS of the United States to parties desiring to invest. A commission of ONE-EIGHTH per cent. will be allowed to all applicants.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph, }
Independent Telegraph, } for sale.
United States Telegraph, }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books of the full and scrip shares will be closed at the close of business on the 12th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 28th inst.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, May 4, 1864. }

THE BANK OF PORT BYRON, (PORT BYRON, Cayuga County,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of H. J. MESSENGER, No. 139 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH- }
WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864 }

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.
By order of the Board,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY }
COMPANY, April 28, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the tenth day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. CHARLES W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-JERSEY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY NEXT, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The books will be closed from Friday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and opened on Thursday, 20th.
WM. R. TRAVERS, President.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, April 28, 1864.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ISSUE, FOR MESSRS. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., TRAVELING CREDITS available in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, the CONTINENT and the EAST.
BILLS ON LONDON at three days' sight, sixty days' sight, or seventy-five days' date, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, JR., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Chartered 1822. Charter Perpetual.

This company, being one of the oldest of a like character in the State, with a perpetual and liberal charter, and an unimpaired capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, would invite the attention of
CAPITALISTS,
EXECUTORS,
TRUSTEES,
and others, to the advantages which it offers for the deposit of Trust and other Funds, for which a liberal rate of interest will be allowed.

Deposits received payable on one day's notice.

DIRECTORS:

Moses Taylor,	Edward Minturn,
John Steward,	George F. Talman,
Charles P. Leverich,	Isaac Bell,
R. L. Cutting,	Alex. Duncan,
D. D. Williamson,	Charles E. Bill,
Percy R. Pyne,	Hiram Ketcham,
F. B. Cutting,	Nathaniel Thurston,
Jas. H. Banker,	David Kent,
A. S. Murray,	G. R. Martin,
A. R. Van Nest,	S. Tonner,
J. Soames,	Rosewell G. Rolston.
John J. Phelps,	

D. D. WILLIAMSON, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Vice-President.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INS. CO., No. 92 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
ROBERT SCHELL,	JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JACOB REESE,	JNO. W. MERSEREAU,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	WM. REMSEN,
HENRY M. TABER,	THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOHN PENFOLD,	AMOS ROBBINS,
STEPHEN HYATT,	LEBBEUS B. WARD,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	WM. H. TERRY,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	FRED'K SCHUCHARDT.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE was appointed Assistant Secretary. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, No. 113 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
WILLIAM E. WARREN, President.
HAMILTON BRUCE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.

NOTICE
TO THE ASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD; THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS; OR ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TAKE NOTICE, That (by virtue of powers vested in them, under bondholders' agreement of Jan. 10, 1860, and under the alterations and modifications thereof, passed July 9, 1862, July 23, 1862, and Oct. 25, 1862,) that the Trustees require you to bring in and assign any and all of the assented bonds and coupons which you may hold of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; or St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Companies, to them, at the office of the undersigned, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place. Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, on or before noon of the fifteenth day of May, 1864, together with proof of the five per cent having been paid thereon.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, That from and after the above-named day and hour, the Trustees will no longer receive said bonds or coupons, or acknowledge the same as entitled to the benefits of the agreement for reorganization, and will proceed to wind up their trust in such manner as, under advice of counsel, they shall deem legal and proper. By order of the Trustees,
L. H. MEYER, Chairman,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 36, 66, 190, 244, 258, 293, 334, 444, 548, 697, 711, 754, 836, 895, 961, 1,027, 1,085, 1,096, 1,411, 1,511, 1,694, 1,873, 2,047, 2,063, 2,067, 2,165, 2,259, of $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,529, 2,626, 2,639 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.
W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.
By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS FALLING due on the 15th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. after that date:

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bond.
Oakland and Ottawa "Dollar and Sterling Bond."

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. }
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864. }

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, MORRIS FRANKLIN was unanimously reëlected President; ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President, and Wm. H. Beers, Actuary.
WM. H. BEERS, Actuary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant. The transfer books will close on the 12th instant, and reopen on the 23d instant. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, }
HUDSON, N. Y., May 7, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at their office, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1864, to the Stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders. By order of the Board.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (7½) on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th inst., both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—WALTER J. BURKE against MICHAEL BURKE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Revenue stamp, Fifty cents, canceled.—To be tried in the City of New-York.—To MICHAEL BURKE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in No. 132 Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, besides the costs of this action. Dated 23d April, 1864.
CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 3d day of May, 1864.
CHAS. B. HART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
May4law6w.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.
JOHN B. COLE, } Executors.
n25-law6m* LEONARD RICHARDSON. }

OFFICE FIXTURES, RAILINGS, &c.—For sale at the New-York Produce Exchange. Apply to JAMES BOUGHTON, Clerk, from 10 to 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging in Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

For flagging Thirty-second-street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For flagging east side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets, and in Fifty-fifth-street, south side, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

Also, the lots on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as Ward numbers 1,063 and 3,218 to 3,228, all inclusive.

Also, all the lots at the south side of Fifty-fifth-street to the distance of one hundred and fifty feet, from the south-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Also, those three lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts., known as Ward numbers 471, 474, and 478.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 6, 1864. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested viz:

For grading Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Seventieth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

For filling sunken lots in and between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, near Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Sixty-first-street, north side, near Tenth-avenue, known as Ward numbers One and Five, to Ten, all inclusive in block number One Hundred and Fifty.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

Also, all the lots included in the westerly half of blocks number Two Hundred and Twenty eight and Two Hundred and Twenty-nine, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, near Second avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 4, 1864. }

NOTICE TO EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE attention of Firemen holding Exempt Badges is called to the following section of the law, relative to the same:

SECTION 7. Every Exempt Fireman receiving a Badge shall have the permission to wear the same renewed some time during the month of May in each year, otherwise such permission shall be deemed revoked, and the said commissioners may, at any time, revoke any permission so granted by them; but in case such permission is not renewed, or is revoked, it shall be the duty of such Exempt Firemen to restore the badge previously worn by him, to the said commissioners.

In accordance with the above section, the Clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be in attendance at Firemen's Hall, on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from seven to nine P. M during the month of May, for the purpose of renewing Exempt Badges. JNO. J. GORMAN, President.
CHARLES P. KNAPP, } Clerks.
R. P. H. ABELL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. has been changed to HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, and will be continued under that name by the same parties.
HENRY H. LEEDS,
A. B. MINER.

They have removed their place of business from No. 23 Nassau-st., which has been taken down, to the spacious marble store No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, where they have ample accommodations for the sale of every description of merchandise as well as the fine arts.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of
SCHLEICHER, WALKINSHAW & CO.,
for the transaction of an importing and commission business in dry goods, in this City, at No. 196 Duane-st.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.
H. A. SCHLEICHER.
J. C. WALKINSHAW.
H. VON KELLER.

REMOVALS.

HATCH & CO.,
PRACTICAL
LITHOGRAPHERS,
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,
Have removed to
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
Trinity Building.

FRENCH MILLINERY—REMOVAL—MRS. J. R. DAVIDSON respectfully announces that she has removed her millinery establishment from No. 125 Bleecker-st. to No. 38 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts., where she has now on exhibition an unusually rich and elegant selection of Paris Summer Millinery.

REMOVAL.—T. G. ARNOLD, GAS BURNER manufacturer, has removed his office and manufactory from Broome-st., to Nos. 224 and 226 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

REMOVAL.—QUINTARD & WARD HAVE REMOVED from No. 11 to No. 9 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

J. F. REICHENBACH, PIANO FORTE TUNER and repairer, No. 15 West Houston-st., near Broadway, New-York. New and second-hand pianos for sale and to let.

NEW MUSIC—GEN. GRANT'S GRAND MARCH, with a beautiful vignette of the Hero, and a list of battles he has won. Music by JOS. RAFF. Price 40 cents.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
April 16, 1864. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person making the same, the date of its presentation and the title of the work to which it relates, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, May 16, 1864, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to west side Broadway; sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker to near Minetta-lane; sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to and through Fifty-fourth-street to near Seventh-avenue; sewer in Montgomery-street from Madison to near Henry-street, and sewer in Monroe-street, between Market and Pike streets; also, for laying cross-walks in Avenue A, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue, at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second avenue, at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets; also, for cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, on the easterly side, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street; and also, for cross-walks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first-street, and for a trap-block pavement in Fifty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Specifications and blanks for the proposals can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEVENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, May 24, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: In Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third-avenues; also in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also in Orchard-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets; also in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also in Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; and also in Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. The plans for the above may be seen and specifications obtained on application to the contract clerk.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
May 12, 1864. }

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE depot has been removed from No. 726 to No. 748 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

WATERS' CORAL HARP.—A NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOK of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we Know Each Other There?" "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis Glorious," "Leave Me with My Mother," "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters," "The Lion of Judah," "Lord Give Us Faith," "Bury Me in the Morning, Mother," and ten pieces composed by the late Stephen C. Foster, which alone are worth more than the entire cost of the book. Price, Paper Covers, 25 cents; $20 per 100; Bound, 30 cents; $25 per 100; Cloth Bound, Embossed Gilt, 40 cents; $35 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. Published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

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100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandres and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; price from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"CHRIST WILL CARE FOR Mother Now," answer to "Who will Care for Mother Now?" This is one of the best songs we have published for a long time. Music by J. P. Weston. Price 30 cents.

CHORUS—Soon with angels you'll be marching,
With a crown upon your brow,
Free from care, and toil and danger,
Christ will care for mother now.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK—FOR VIOLIN, flute or cornet, containing the latest popular music, viz.: Faust March, Finigan's Wake, Last Days of Pompeii, No Irish need Apply, &c. Four different numbers. Price 3 numbers 25 cents; 4 numbers, 45 cents.
MUSICIAN OMNIBUS—700 tunes for violin, flute or cornet, $1; complete Musician's Omnibus, 1,500 tunes, $2, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE—1½ OCTAVES, solid rosewood case, elaborately carved, round corners, made for exhibition. Took first premium as State Fair in Baltimore, Md. For tone and finish cannot be surpassed. Good as new. Price $450. Inquire at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—JAS. PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has reëstablished himself in the piano-forte business and invites attention to a finestock of pianos at his warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.— J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, M. D., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State,) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

———— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ———— per bushel of 32 pounds.
———— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ———— per bushel of 32 pounds.
———— tons of baled Hay, at ———— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
———— tons of baled Straw, at ———— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ———— day of ————, 186–, and to be completed on or before the ———— day of ————, 186–, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
————

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ———— day of ————, 186
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
————

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, the 23d day of May, 1864, for the delivery at the following Arsenals, Cavalry Accoutrements, United States Cavalry pattern, as hereinafter specified.

At the New-York Arsenal, 25,000 sets
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 5,000 sets.
At the Frankfort Arsenal, 10,000 sets
At the Allegheny Arsenal, 10,000 sets.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation pattern, which can be seen at the above-named places. Each set is to consist of one Sabre-belt and Plate complete; one Carbine-sling with swivel complete; one Sabre-knot; one Carbine Cartridge box; one Pistol Cartridge-box or Pouch; one Belt-holster for army-size revolver, and one Cap-pouch with cone pick. All of which are to be made of the best materials and workmanship. The Sabre-belt, Sabre-knot, and Carbine-sling are to be of BUFF LEATHER BLACKED, and the Cartridge-boxes, Belt-holster, and Cap-pouch, of PURE OAK TANNED LEATHER.

It is distinctly understood that this Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress; especially, to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to the final inspection at the arsenal where delivered before being received by the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth (1-10th) per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 25th day of June.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal, or Arsenals, where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the works proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Bidders will enclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bonds.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." indorsed, "Proposals for Cavalry Accoutrements."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Bids will also be received for these accoutrements to be made of the BEST GRAINED LEATHER, instead of buff.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1864. }

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Infantry Accoutrements, under the advertisement from this department of March 25, the bids under which were opened April 28, 1864:

Hoover, Calhoun & Co., New-York, 15,000 sets at $4 90, New-York Arsenal.
T. C. Williams & Co., New-York, 5,000 sets at $4 90, New-York Arsenal.
Baker & McKenney, New-York, 10,000 sets at $4 60, New-York Arsenal.
James Anderson, New-York, 10,000 sets at $4 75, New-York Arsenal.
Dinger & Lorigan, New-York, 5,000 sets at $4 80, New-York Arsenal.
H. W. Oliver, Pittsburgh, 15,000 sets at $5 15, Allegheny Arsenal.
H. Head, Quincy, Ill., 10,000 sets at $5 50, St. Louis Arsenal.
R. Tillson & Co., Quincy, Ill., 10,000 sets at $5 50, St. Louis Arsenal.
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of its presentation and the title of the work to which it relates, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of FRIDAY, May 13, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: In Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street; also, in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; and also in Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and for the construction of the following sewers, to wit: In Seventieth-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street; also, in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, with branch in Fifty-ninth-street to near Second-avenue; also, in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; also, in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street; and also in Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerks at this office.
THOS. STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 2, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864 }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine.
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.